

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XL, NUMBER 28.
WHOLE NUMBER 2064.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

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With an available appropriation of \$500,000 for practical experiments in the use of submarine boats, the Navy Department is in position to undertake a more thorough test of such craft. The readiness with which this appropriation was voted denotes an increasing interest in sub-surface navigation, not only among Navy experts but in Congressional circles, and it may be assumed as a matter of course that the proposed experiments will go far to determine the real military value of the submarine, which as yet is an unknown quantity in naval warfare, though its development has already reached a stage which commands the serious attention of naval science. The French Government has devoted seven years to an investigation of submarines, and the result is that to-day the French navy has a well-defined type of vessel embodying the features approved by careful study. In preparing for the experiments which led up to this result the French Government opened a public competition to engineers and others outside of the naval service, inviting plans and designs. Later on this competition was extended and all officers of the Navy were urged to take part in it. To what extent the United States Navy Department will invite new designs has not yet been made known. But if it is the purpose to seek new types, it is to be hoped that the competition for them will be opened to all officers of the Navy. It is evident that we are about to enter upon a broad, practical study of the submarine problem, and such being the case, care should be taken to insure the co-operation of the expert designers and constructors to be found among the personnel of the Navy. The text of the appropriation for submarines is as follows: "The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to contract for or purchase subsurface or submarine torpedo boats in the aggregate of, but not exceeding, \$500,000: Provided, that prior to said purchase or contract for said boats any American inventor or owner of a subsurface or submarine torpedo boat may give reasonable notice and have his, her, or its subsurface or submarine torpedo boat tested, by comparison or competition or both, with a Government subsurface or submarine torpedo boat or any private competitor, provided there be any such, and thereupon the board appointed for conducting such tests shall report the result of said competition or comparison, together with its recommendations, to the Secretary of the Navy, who may purchase or contract for subsurface or submarine torpedo boats in a manner that will best advance the interests of the United States in submarine warfare: And provided further, that before any subsurface or submarine torpedo boat is purchased or contracted for it shall be accepted by the Navy Department as fulfilling all reasonable requirements of submarine warfare and shall have been fully tested to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy. To carry out the purpose aforesaid the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Now that the United States has virtually acquired sites for two important naval stations on the coast of Cuba, there is bound to be an increase of professional interest in the question as to how our outlying naval bases shall be defended. Without adequate forces for their defense, these outposts would be a source of weakness rather than of strength in emergencies requiring hostile operations on the sea, but whether this service should be confided to the Army or the Navy is a problem on which the Government itself has not yet taken a definite attitude. An interesting discussion on the question was opened in the number of the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute for August, 1902, by Capt. Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., in which that officer

contended that the defense of naval stations should be entrusted to the Marine Corps. The point urged by Captain Williams, as was shown in an extended review of his article published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 27, 1902, was that inasmuch "as these stations will be almost solely for the purpose of providing bases for the fleet, where its coal, ammunition and stores may be held safe from the raids of an aggressive enemy and yet ever ready for instant use by our own ships, they must be directly under the control and at the command of the commander-in-chief of the fleet, in order that there may be no friction between the admiral afloat and the guardians of the bases ashore." The discussion of this question has continued ever since, and it derives additional interest from the fact that the Government will soon have to determine the character of the defensive force assigned to our naval stations in Cuba and elsewhere. The view advanced by Captain Williams is heartily supported by Comdr. Edward B. Barry, U.S.N., in a paper in the current number of the Proceedings, in which he holds that whatever may be the future of our power in the East, every thought, every idea, every consideration of national policy demands that all naval bases must be under the absolute control of the Navy Department. Unity of command is so essential to success that even to mention it is almost an insult to the military mind. "The dividing line between the Army and the Navy," Commander Barry continues, "is at the point where the essentials of the two Services separate; hence, logically, what the Navy needs ashore for its safety, its preservation and its rehabilitation must be controlled by the Navy, and who can deny that navy yards and coaling stations are not essential to a navy?" Commander Barry protests that neither the Navy nor the Marine Corps can be accused of grasping for what does not belong to them, his contention being that the marine, the soldier-sailor, "is to be the collaborator of the sailor that mans the ship." This view of the case is broad and interesting, but is it conclusive? Would it be prudent to tax the Marine Corps with the defense of our naval outposts and thus deprive the Navy of its services on board ship? Would not that policy curtail the effective strength of the Navy in time of war? And might not such an arrangement impair the general usefulness of the Marines under the present system, which makes them available for service under either the naval or military service, as occasion requires? Obviously, the question is one which requires the broadest consideration. The Army view of the case has not been presented, but we may be sure that it will deserve serious attention. The problem is a large one, and its importance will grow just in proportion as we strengthen our naval foothold in foreign waters. One fact which should be taken into account in the discussion to which the subject is entitled is that the proposition now before the British Admiralty to transfer the defense of naval stations from the army to the Royal Marines, has encountered the strongest opposition in the British navy itself.

One ultimate result of the large program of warship construction authorized by the new Navy Appropriation act will probably be to insure greater promptness in deliveries of armor, as well as an improvement in the quality of the armor itself. Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, nearly two years ago urged the manufacturers to double the capacity of their plants, it being clear to him at that time that the natural growth of the Navy would require a large increase of their output. The manufacturers acted upon this suggestion and have assured Admiral O'Neil that they will soon be prepared to deliver armor as rapidly as the Government cares to pay for it. It is probable, however, that contracts for some of the large guns for the vessels under construction or authorized will have to be awarded to private manufacturers, for, in spite of the fact that the gun factory at Washington is working night and day, all hands agree that it cannot supply the needs of the immediate future. The Navy Department has decided that the armor for the new battleships shall be capable of withstanding much severer tests than have heretofore been prescribed for the best armor, and the manufacturers will therefore be required to supply a better grade than has ever been produced in the United States or abroad. In short, the new armor is to be tested with projectiles having a power of penetration 25 per cent. greater than those hitherto used, and in order to meet this test it is intended that the plates shall be treated by a method of surface hardening which is regarded as a great improvement upon the Krupp process. It will be a fortunate thing for all interests if the manufacturers of armor and other required materials shall prove themselves capable of responding promptly to the needs of the large project of naval construction upon which the Government has entered. It is only upon the assurance that such needs shall be met with the utmost expedition that we can appeal to Congress for continuous appropriations for naval expansion.

Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th Cav., U.S.A., contributes to the Journal of the Military Service Institution an article entitled "Letters to a New Captain of Horse, From His Father, An Old Troop Commander," which we heartily commend to every young officer of the mounted service. For in these letters Captain Steele has embodied as much practical advice and kindly suggestion based upon extended personal experience as has

ever been presented in a paper of similar proportions, and it is all so clear, and written with so much sympathy and humor that no young officer can read it without real benefit to himself and the Service. The troop commander's duties to himself, to his lieutenants and to the enlisted men and the horses of his command are dealt with by Captain Steele in a manner which shows that he possesses a lofty sense of the dignity and requirements of his profession. He reminds his readers that soldiers like an active captain, one who is ready to begin work with them at reveille and give the Service as much of his own time as he exacts of theirs. He urges constant attention to the requirements of health, comfort, diligence, order and neatness, and he suggests that the young captain adopt the following prayer for daily utterance: "Help me, O Lord, to be just to my men, to be patient with them, not to expect too much from the ignorant; to control my temper with horses and men; never to humiliate a soldier; never to be sneering or sarcastic, nor abusive in language or manner to one; never to try under any circumstance to be 'funny' or facetious or joking with soldiers, but always to be dignified and in earnest in their presence; never to set one a bad example in any thing, nor expect one to be a better man, soldier or citizen than I am willing to be myself; never to be imposed upon by the bad or the bootlicking, nor prejudiced against them that try to do their duty; always to keep a just balance between my duty to my lieutenants and men, and my duty to the Service; never to be actuated by a selfish personal motive; never to leave undone anything that would benefit my troop, my regiment, the military service or the Government. Amen. P.S.—Use such influence as you may have with Congress to induce it to grant our non-commissioned officers pay commensurate with their duties and responsibilities." We have not here attempted to do more than offer a mere hint as to the humor and practical value of Captain Steele's capital paper, but we are confident that every officer who reads it on the strength of this suggestion will thank us for bringing it to his notice.

As noted in these columns last week, the War Department has no plans in view looking to the withdrawal of any of the United States troops now stationed in Cuba. The chances are, however, that even if such a program were under consideration the execution would be delayed rather than hastened by the childish and unreasoning opposition to the presence of American troops which has found expression in Havana, Santiago and other Cuban cities within the last two or three weeks. The demand in Havana for the removal of the eight companies of United States Coast Artillery now stationed in Cuba is evidently prompted by politicians, and is consequently of little importance, but in Santiago, Cienfuegos, and elsewhere on the island, the people generally appear to feel that the American troops have no right to remain in the island. We cannot but regard this manifestation of resentment as unfortunate for the Cuban people themselves. The small body of United States troops remaining in Cuba has been a constant moral force for peace and order, and has been at the same time a working model for the native artillery which the island government is trying to organize. The suggestion, which has been seriously offered in the Cuban Congress, that the further presence of these American troops would be prejudicial to the interests of the island, is an ungenerous reflection not only upon the friendly purposes of the United States, but upon the strength and integrity of the Cuban republic.

Some interesting information as to the Filipino insurrection of 1899 is given in a pamphlet issued by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, containing a mass of telegraphic correspondence between Emilio Aguinaldo and his subordinates just before the insurgent outbreak. It appears from this correspondence that there was serious opposition to Aguinaldo's authority even among his own people, that an attack upon the American forces in Manila was carefully planned long in advance and that the leaders were confident of its success. The sort of "republic" that Aguinaldo proposed to establish in case the insurrection succeeded is shown to some extent by the fact that he offered patents of nobility to certain insurgent officers as rewards, on condition that they should enter Manila and capture the officers of the United States troops. This disclosure simply confirms the opinion frequently expressed by officers of the Army and Navy, that the movement organized by Aguinaldo was merely an attempt to found a petty military despotism for his own self-aggrandizement, although that fact will probably in no way impair his standing among the "anti-imperialist" sentimentalists here in the United States who would have the world regard him as a patriot and martyr.

An appalling prospect was opened by the introduction in the Fifty-seventh Congress of a bill to purchase five thousand copies of a thesaurus. This would give an average of about ten copies to each member of the Senate and House, and with such a reinforcement of words it is probable that the business of the session would have been overwhelmed in a flood of language had the bill passed. Fortunately it never got beyond the committee room.

Major James Chester, U.S.A., retired, has an article on the "Great Lesson of the Boer War" in the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, in which he holds that the one great lesson to be learned from the record of that conflict is that "armies should always have sufficient transportation." This proposition is so distinctly a truism that one might suppose that it needed no urging, yet Major Chester contends that if it had been properly observed the British campaign in South Africa would doubtless have been much shorter and less difficult than it was. He divides the campaign into three periods. The first is included between the first arrivals of British troops and the arrival of Lord Roberts. The second between the arrival of Lord Roberts and the occupation of Pretoria. The third between the occupation of Pretoria and the final surrender of the guerilla chiefs. The first was the period of preparation, during which many ill-advised and unsuccessful operations were undertaken by British commanders whose troops were hopelessly hampered by the lack of transport animals; the second was the period of actual war, during which the army, properly equipped, was able to drive the enemy from one position after another without having to make a direct attack in any instance; while the third period was what Major Chester describes as "perhaps the best example of guerilla warfare that we know anything about." The success with which the Boers were able to "stand off" the British during that period Major Chester attributes to the fact that they were constantly supplied with food, scouts, horses and forage by friendly families who were allowed to remain on their farms unmolested. But when these sympathizers were taken into the concentration camps the guerilla campaign went to pieces. The British, amply supplied with transport animals, and following tactics adapted to the physical conditions of the territory in which they were operating, forced the struggle to the inevitable end. But it is probably true that the conclusion would have been reached much earlier if the vital problem of transportation had been properly adjusted at the outset.

In the career of Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, who died on March 8, there is an impressive warning against the fatuous policy of hauling down the American flag in territory over which it has been raised in conformity with right and justice. Mr. Blount was for twenty years a member of Congress, a gentleman of spotless character, exalted ideals, and magnificent ability, whose services were both honorable and brilliant. But when, as "Minister Paramount" from the United States in 1893 he hauled down the American flag in the Hawaiian Islands, where it had been honorably raised with the full consent and at the urgent request of the recognized authorities, his public usefulness ceased forever, and his official career ended in eclipse. Judge Blount's integrity was beyond the shadow of distrust; his motives were unassailable, and he profoundly believed that the act he performed in Hawaii in obedience to positive instructions from President Cleveland was right and proper. But it was revolting to the sense of the American people, who regarded it as a national humiliation and who placed upon it the indelible seal of their displeasure. Great events since 1893 have fully vindicated the policy of American expansion which Judge Blount, as the representative of a short-sighted policy, unwisely opposed. Hawaii is American territory, and so are the Philippines, in the capital of which a son of Judge Blount is an honored member of the judiciary. The resentment with which Judge Blount's act in Hawaii was long regarded by his fellow countrymen has all passed away. He was merely the instrument for the execution of a purpose conceived by his official superior. Yet the memory of the proceeding lingers still, and it is forever nourished by the deep resolve of the people that where the American flag is placed it shall remain, and that the man who removes it from the territory honorably acquired shall forfeit the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

Writing from Mindanao in January a correspondent says: "The battalions of the 10th and 28th Infantry and a company of Engineers under Major Bullard are encountering arduous labor and some engineering difficulties opening the Iligan-Lanao military road into the Moro country in Mindanao. The face of the country through which the road is now building is a rough, steep mountain region covered with enormous boulders that leave little earth for digging. The boulders have to be blasted foot by foot and earth gathered here and there to cover and bind together the broken stone on the road bed. The process has been laborious and discouraging to the workers, but the recent reinforcement by another battalion of the 28th Infantry is cheering everybody to harder blows. Moros are not so much in evidence about Iligan now. Major Bullard has had to quarantine his camp against them on account of cholera, from which they have been dying in great numbers. It is common talk that they hold the Americans in general, and Captain Pershing in particular, responsible for the introduction of the cholera into their country. Besides, they dislike the white man and are manifesting that dislike by slowly giving back before him into the interior. Major Bullard's camp interpreter wandering around in the woods was given a race by a Moro with a big knife, and on Christmas day two shots were fired into camp, but nobody was hurt. These things perhaps show the Moro heart, while on our side road material, troops,

mules, horses and supplies steadily arriving here show the magnitude and importance of this undertaking of opening a military road into the heart of the north Moro country, and the firm purpose of the Government to carry it to a successful end."

In our issue of Dec. 6, 1902, page 326, we quoted from the New York Medical Journal a letter of Dr. J. A. Guthrie, U.S.N., in regard to an authentic case of shark bite, that of one "S. McK.", an apprentice on the U.S.S. Annapolis, whose leg was bitten off while in swimming. From the Annapolis at Cavite, P.I., under date Jan. 17, 1903, we have received a signed statement from five warrant officers and enlisted men attached to that ship, giving further details of the case. The signers, three of whom were eyewitnesses of the accident, are willing to vouch for the facts, but prefer not to have their names given in print. They confirm Dr. Guthrie's report of the injuries received by McKee, which came later under his treatment, but as eyewitnesses of the attack by the shark correct certain details. This account states that the persons who rendered assistance to S. McKee after he was bitten were S. B. Norfleet, Mess Attendant, who helped the injured man into the boat; Lieut. J. F. Luby, U.S.N. (who was in charge of the party), who gave his coat for bandages; and Private Grace, U.S.M.C., who furnished a piece of his clothing which, with Lieutenant Luby's cigarette case formed a tourniquet for McKee's wounded leg. The tourniquet was applied by M. Rangol and R. Costin. Chief Master-at-Arms Joseph Tall, to whom credit was given in the previous account, was not present at the time. From the Philippines Dr. Guthrie writes that he is still waiting to hear from Mr. Herman Oelrichs of New York, who is said to have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the production of an authentic case of shark bite. Here, certainly, are an abundance of witnesses to authenticate this particular case, and we again commend the matter to Mr. Oelrichs' attention.

Large as the new appropriation for the United States Navy really is, it is less than half the sum indicated by the estimates for the British navy for the coming year. These estimates, published in London on March 10, provide for a total expenditure of \$179,184,205, an increase of \$16,010,000 over the appropriation for last year. The construction proposed includes three battle-ships, four armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, two coast-guard cruisers, one gunboat, ten submarines and fifteen torpedo-boat destroyers. The estimate for maintenance provides for 127,100 officers and men, which means an addition of 4,600 to the present force. The publication of this extensive program is accompanied with the announcement that a new squadron of the British navy is to be formed, which will be known as the South Atlantic Squadron, and will serve on the southeast coast of America and the west coast of Africa. Whether the formation of this squadron has any reference to the German arrangement of two squadrons in American waters, one in the Atlantic, the other in the Pacific, is a matter of conjecture, but its moral effect will be virtually to neutralize the proposed increase of Germany's power in the Western hemisphere. Another interesting feature of the new British naval program is one providing medals and money prizes for enlisted men who show the greatest efficiency. The wisdom of this policy has been already proved by experience in the British navy as well as in our own.

The Navy Department this week received some interesting correspondence from the Asiatic Station that took place between Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the station, and Surg. Will Ford Arnold, who, because of a disagreement with Admiral Evans has resigned his commission as an officer in the Navy. Although the greatest reticence is shown by the officials of the Navy Department in discussing the affair, it seems that the trouble grew out of Surgeon Arnold's objections to an order giving him active duty when he considered that he was too sick for service. According to the report, Surgeon Arnold has been undergoing treatment for some ailment at the hospital at Cavite, but upon examination by a medical board of survey, was reported able to perform active duty. Orders were therefore issued assigning him to duty. In a letter that is said to be noticeable because of its offensive character the young medical officer resigned his commission, which action was approved by Admiral Evans. Before the papers could be forwarded to Washington, however, Surgeon Arnold wrote Admiral Evans requesting permission to withdraw his resignation, which was not accorded him, but the second letter was also forwarded to the Navy Department, but with a strong recommendation that the resignation be accepted. No action has yet been taken.

Although the appropriations voted by the Fifty-seventh Congress were in round numbers \$113,000,000 in excess of those voted by the Fifty-sixth Congress—the total being \$1,554,108,514.84—a brief comparison will show that they were in no sense due to extravagance in the public service. Of the entire increase noted above, \$103,507,221 was due to two items, one of \$50,130,000 for the isthmian canal, and one of \$53,377,221 for the postal service. The Navy appropriations increased \$17,490,947, but the Army appropriations were considerably reduced. The pension appropriation decreased \$12,000,000, the river and harbor appropriations increased \$30,000,000, and the appropriation for the Philippines means an increase of \$3,000,000. The increases are all strictly legitimate and

will be contemplated by intelligent taxpayers with full approval. The bills introduced in the Fifty-seventh Congress numbered 17,500, of which 2,781 became laws, 2,311 of them being private acts relating to pensions, etc. Add to the 17,500 bills presented, 760 resolutions and we have a total of 18,420 measures submitted, or nearly 3,500 more than the previous high record.

General Grant, commanding the Department of Texas in commenting upon the trial of an enlisted man, adds his testimony to the advantages of a Post Canteen and says: "During the year ending Feb. 1, 1903, there were 88 trials by general court-martial and 638 trials by summary courts at Fort Clark. During the same period 54 enlisted men of the garrison were sentenced by court-martial to dishonorable discharge. Of these cases it is safe to say that ninety per cent. could be traced to the pernicious influences of the vile resorts of Brackettville, and such a record is not unusual for a post situated like Fort Clark. In fact this post was unusually well commanded and administered during the most of the year."

The daily papers call attention to the theft of bronze ornaments from the Maryland Monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y. An examination of the fence surrounding the monument to General Worth in Madison Square, New York, will show that it has been subjected to similar mutilation, the crossed swords, in bronze, on the square pillars of the fence having been torn off and carried away. They are of so little value that it is very probable they have been carried off by relic hunters. The watch worn by General Worth in Mexico is now in the possession of his son, Gen. W. S. Worth, U.S.A., retired. During the Civil War General Worth left this watch with a jeweller in one of the southern cities for repairs. He afterwards discovered that the jeweller had taken advantage of the opportunity to inscribe on the works, where it could not be readily seen, the words: "Hurrah for Jeff Davis."

The authorities of the Philadelphia mint have already prepared dies for the coinage of the new Philippine peso, and the coinage of the new silver pieces for the archipelago will begin as soon as the Philippine Government has bought silver bullion for coinage purposes. The coinage of the new money is to be done at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints. These dies were ordered by the War Department some time ago, and are ready much sooner than they could have been had the Department waited until the legislation authorizing the coinage had been completed. Dies for the other coins authorized in the Philippine currency act have been ordered, and will be rushed to completion, that coinage under the new law may proceed as rapidly as possible.

American "imperialism" doesn't appear to have produced any very dreadful results in Guam so far as they are described by Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., formerly Naval Governor of that island. Commander Schroeder, who arrived at San Francisco on the transport Solace on March 4, says that all conditions in Guam are excellent. The annual revenues of the island have risen from \$4,500 under Spanish rule to \$49,000 under American rule, six first rate public schools have been established, good roads have been constructed, effective sanitary regulations have been instituted and the people are healthy, prosperous and contented. In fact they are so much pleased with the American brand of "imperialism" that they can't get enough of it.

The President approved and signed S. 4850, to increase the pension of those who had lost limbs in the military service of the United States. Also H. R. 16, to provide for the erection at Washington, D.C., of statues to the memory of Brig. Gen. Count Pulaski and Major Gen. Baron von Steuben, of the Continental Army. The President has approved and signed S. 5437, which, as Mr. Hull explained when the bill was passed by the House, provides for permitting the War Department to adjust the accounts of officers of the Army. This includes Volunteer quartermasters, commissaries, and paymasters whose accounts are held up in the Treasury Department on technical grounds.

General Miles was present, while in England, with a distinguished party of British officers, at a trial of a mounted gun, which is arranged so as to be worked as a wheeled galloping carriage or for pack transport at will. The General then witnessed a series of experiments with a mountain gun equipment, which was dismounted from mules, and brought into action, and fired five rounds in 1 min. 45 secs., the time being taken from commencing to unpack the mule-loads, the shells being set and bursting correctly at 100 yards from the target.

It is the understanding among those who are interested in the subject that Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., the Naval Governor of the Island of Guam, will be the successor of Captain Sigbee as the chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence. Comdr. Schroeder is now returning from Guam, having been relieved of the position of Naval Governor by Comdr. William E. Sewell, U.S.N.

Pentucket is to be the name of the new steel tug-boat "No. 8," now nearing completion, at the Boston Navy Yard. Pentucket is the Indian name of the town of Haverhill, the birthplace of Secretary Moody.

The War Department has received the proceedings and findings of the first court-martial of 1st Lieut. George A. Denmore, 10th Inf., who was recently tried twice at the Presidio of San Francisco on the charge of drunkenness. We published March 7 the proceedings of the second court-martial of this officer, with the statement that he was found guilty of the charge of being drunk while off duty and sentenced to confinement to the limits of his post for the period of three months. The case of this officer is peculiar. He was first tried (and it is the proceedings of this trial that have just been received at the War Department) on the charge of drunkenness while on duty, and was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal from the Army. The sentence has been approved by the reviewing authority, but has not yet been acted upon by the Secretary of War or the President. It seems that while he was being tried the first time he had a relapse and was tried a second time. Nothing was known of the first trial by the War Department until the papers were received this week.

Admiral Kenny has called attention to a clerical error made in the recent Naval Appropriation act which will entirely cut all midshipmen in the Navy out of their usual allowance of thirty cents per day for commutation of rations. This will make a difference of about \$109 a year in the allowance of the midshipmen. The clause of the act as it passed Congress reads as follows: "For provisions and commuted rations for officers on sea duty (other than commissioned officers of the Medical and Pay Corps, and chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief sailmakers, chief carpenters and midshipmen). The parenthesis should not have included words "and midshipmen," but should have ended after words "chief carpenters." It is the intention of the department to try to rectify this mistake in the next Congress, but in the meantime midshipmen will have to do without their commutation rations after July 1, 1903.

In a communication to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, Major J. Parker, A.A.G., says: "In the matter of the right of dental surgeons to forage, the Secretary of War directs me to inform you that neither does the law contemplate nor necessarily require that dental surgeons should be mounted. In the event that in the discharge of their duties it should become necessary for them to travel from one post to another, they are entitled, under 1574 A.R., to transportation in kind, and it will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. The Secretary, therefore, decides that dental surgeons are not entitled to forage."

The Torpedo Board has received orders from the War Department to prepare questions for the competitive examination of candidates for the twenty-five appointments as master electrician in the Army. The examination will be open to all. Master electricians will receive a salary of \$75 per month, with the allowances of an ordnance sergeant, or in all about \$110 a month. The examination will be difficult, including physics, electronics, mathematics through geometry and mechanical and free hand drawing. It is believed that there will be a large number of applications from among the enlisted men and from civil life for these appointments.

Adjutant Gen. Henry C. Corbin has recently created an entirely new division of his office. It will have charge of the efficiency records of officers and enlisted men of the Army. The greatest attention is to be paid, from this time on, to efficient reports and everything affecting an officer's record for good or bad is to be carefully noted on his record. In connection with the efficiency records of officers the War Department has recently compiled a list showing the officers who have won prizes in various small arm competitions held in the Army. This fact will be noted on the officers' records.

From Canton, China, a correspondent writes, Feb. 1, 1903: "Some of your readers may be interested to know that the extensive and well-planned uprising that was to take place in Canton on the Chinese New Year's Eve (Jan. 28, 1903), was successfully squelched on the preceding afternoon by the capture of a great quantity of stores—food, ammunition, blankets, etc.—by Chinese gunboats, and the arrest of some of the ringleaders. The people of this province are highly dissatisfied with the present Viceroy and some officials, and this, together with the failure of the rice crop, may cause serious trouble yet, but we hope not."

According to a Manila despatch of March 12 General San Miguel, the ladrone leader, who, it is charged, was ambitious of starting another insurrection, has been so harassed by the constabulary in Rizal and Bulacan provinces that he has offered to surrender with his band. General Allen refuses to accept his surrender and will give him no conditions. He declares that San Miguel must fight or be captured, and when he is taken he will be prosecuted. The constabulary announces that the severest policy will be followed in regard to the lardrons.

Capt. L. J. McGill, U.S.M.C., arrived in San Francisco, on the Solace on March 14, after a service of nearly three and a half years in China and the Philippines. His last service was in command of the Presidio of Aman Briston, Island of Guam. His friends will welcome him home.

THE MODERN BATTLESHIP.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, writes in Collier's Weekly for March 14 of "The Modern Battleship—Its Engineering Weakness." A second article dealing with the problem involved will appear in Collier's next week. Admiral Melville says in part:

"It can be regarded as a certainty that each nation which has given careful consideration to the subject, and which has need of battleships, has not yet settled upon the type of war vessel that will best meet its particular requirements. The type of battleship that meets the present demands of one nation may by force of circumstances, be required in the future by a rival power which condemned the design in the past. It is this fact which prevents every nation from being thoroughly satisfied with the principal type it has projected, and it is this uncertainty that causes many naval experts to be other than fully content with the character of the ship already in commission.

"As an illustration of how quickly types are abandoned, one has only to refer to the superposed turret designs of battleships for which so many advantages were claimed. These vessels have been in active service for nearly three years and there has been nothing in their performance to induce other nations to duplicate them. This design was simply an attempt to revive the citadel type of warship, and the breaking up for junk of the battleship inflexible shows how the British Admiralty regards the attempt to mass guns and armor at the ends of the vessel.

"There are certain catching terms in military warfare which appeal to the public at large, and the effect of these expressions must be reckoned with even in designing warships. The 'man behind the gun' expresses in a very few words some very forcible and thoughtful ideas, and this terse saying has had much to do in improving the efficiency and comfort of the enlisted men of our Navy. The statement that 'the battleship is a moving gun platform' has also been a potent factor in determining the character of naval construction. One need give but little consideration to the subject of naval architecture to realize that it is a study of the platform and the interior mechanism rather than the gun which taxes the ingenuity of the expert.

"It has yet to be proved that there is any substantial difference in the efficiency of the various types of guns used by the leading naval powers. While it has been conclusively shown that too large guns have been installed in the past, and we hear no more of the 13-inch weapon on board the fighting ship or of the 16-inch gun on shore, there is still a tendency to place too heavy a battery on board the ship. The question of supplying these guns with ammunition may be a much more complex problem than is now realized.

"Armor, when tested on shore, is subject to much more severe conditions than could possibly exist at sea except under very unusual circumstances. It is strikingly significant that the sentiment in favor of reducing both the thickness and extent of armor is much stronger than is realized. There is an undercurrent in favor of reducing this weight that will soon demand recognition.

"It must be remembered that the main battery of the armored cruiser is as heavy as that of the battleships, so that the guns of the cruisers will reach as far as the weapons of the more heavily armored ships.

"The next advance in naval construction will be more likely in the direction of lightening the weight of armor and of battery than of increasing the weight or space allowed machinery. While there has thus been a reaction against the gun and armor, there has been no reaction, at least in Europe, as regards speed. The scouts of to-day are faster than the scouts of yesterday, and the cruisers projected by every naval power are expected to be speedier than any that have been previously constructed.

"One has only to read of the criticism of the latest types of battleships of the several powers to note that even some ordnance experts are protesting against the placing of heavy armor upon portions of the ship that do not need special protection. There is no doubt that there is too much of this dead weight carried. In some battleships there has been an installation of heavy bulkheads, and surely the value of this kind of protection must be very small. The security must indeed be unreliable which depends upon a compartment wall for increasing safety. Shields are likewise carried over some of the guns of the secondary battery, although in time of action it is exceedingly probable that many commanding officers would throw such shields into the sea rather than permit these plates to remain over the weapons as a menace to the lives of the gun's crews.

While there may be present equality as regards the design of naval machinery, the fact should be kept in mind that since Germany is specially favoring the installation of triple-screw engines in large-powered war vessels, it is exceedingly probable that this nation will soon possess a marked advantage in this respect over her rivals. Upon the part of England and America there is a marked tendency to encourage the development of the steam turbine, and the installation of the successful rotary engine for naval purposes will have an important bearing upon the future relative efficiency of the motive power of the several naval services."

EXHIBITION RIDING AT FORT MYER.

Active work is in progress at Fort Ethan Allen, Fort Sheridan and Fort Myer for the selection of the men who are to form the composite troop of the 2d Cavalry which is to take part in the military tournament at Madison Square Garden in April. The prize of a visit to New York under pleasant circumstances is one worth striving for. The New York Sun gives a glowing account of the difficult maneuvers executed at Fort Myer by Troop F, 2d Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Lloyd M. Brett. The side stepping of the horses and the bare-back and hurdle riding won especial applause from the spectators. Describing it the Sun reporter says: "Then there was some lively hurdling in groups of four, some riders facing forward and others to the rear, standing erect in stirrups or upon the backs of their steeds. Suddenly there was a yell from thirty-two brazen throats and the entire line charged full tilt upon the spectators seated in the boxes. So precipitate was the movement that the timid shrank with fear, lest after all it was real war, only to take a second look and find the hall empty.

"The band played again, and thirty-two new men, with an equal number of bare-back horses, dashed, Cosack fashion, into the riding hall. These were the crack bare-back riders, who for half an hour gave an exhibition

of their skill in riding. They rode from one to four horses at a time, standing first on one foot and then the other, some upon the shoulders of their comrades, others vaulting, on the gallop, first one horse and then two, three and finally four.

"It was while the excitement was at its highest that one man was seen to swerve suddenly from his saddle and fall to the ground. He lay motionless and it was quickly rumored that he was badly injured. He was apparently unnoticed, and a doctor who happened to be among the spectators started through the doorway to the riding hall to render assistance. A sergeant with several service stripes blocked his way.

"A man is hurt," said the doctor, "kne me in."

"Oh, no," answered the immovable sergeant, "that is part of the game, sor."

"So the doctor discovered when he returned to his seat, for the man had been seized by two galloping comrades, who carried him to safety without alighting from their horses.

"The performance was concluded with an artillery drill by a battery of the 4th Field Artillery, under Captain Foote, which gave an interesting exhibition of skilful driving of six horses. Finally the four cannon were brought into position facing the spectators and discharged with full service charges of powder (sic?) that caused a loud roar and filled the hall with smoke."

It is interesting to see how the ordinary drills of the Cavalry impress the imagination of the reporter.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

General Heywood has notified the Navy Department that the following officers of the Marine Corps are entitled to promotion to the grades designated: Lieut. Col. Manell C. Goodrell and George F. Elliott to be colonels; Major Paul St. O. Murphy, to be lieutenant colonel, vice, Russell, retired; Major William P. Biddle, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Franklin T. Moses, to be major, vice Murphy, promoted, and Capt. James E. Mahoney, Con M. Perkins, Joseph H. Pendleton, John A. Lejeune, Eli K. Cole, Theodore P. Kane, Lewis C. Lucas to be majors. The following 1st lieutenants are to be captains: Logan Feland, W. H. Clifford, Jr., J. H. A. Day, J. S. Bates, J. W. Broatch, B. B. Woog, William Hopkins, D. P. Hall, A. E. Harding, W. W. Low, C. H. Lyman, C. O. Carpenter, L. M. Little, L. M. Harding, F. M. Wise, R. M. Cutts, H. C. Snyder, Wirt McCreary, W. L. Jolly.

The following 2d lieutenants are promoted to be 1st lieutenants: W. G. Fay, R. Y. Rhea, F. J. Schwable, E. T. Fryer, Thomas Holcomb, Jr., J. P. V. Gridley, R. C. Dewey, E. A. Greene, E. B. Manwaring, W. E. Smith, T. M. Clinton, H. D. South, Theodore Monell, Edgar Hayes, J. T. Buttrick, R. B. Sullivan, Giles Bishop, Jr., Frank Halford, J. K. Tracy, E. R. Miller, A. J. O'Leary, B. W. Sibley, F. F. Robards, R. W. Dikeman, Harold Colvocoresses, William Brackett, Chandler Campbell, W. L. Redles, F. A. Udell, A. C. Rogers, Providence McCormick, Jr., W. A. Pickering, F. S. Wiltse, H. H. Kipp, J. W. McCluskey, F. A. Ramsey, H. A. Herbert, Jr., W. E. Non, E. H. Ellis, J. A. Hughes, Arthur McAlister, A. C. Baker, H. C. Egan, T. C. Turner.

Besides the above promotions that will occur in the line of the Marine Corps as a result of the Navy Appropriation act these promotions will take place in the staff of the Corps:

Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, to be Assistant Adjutant and Inspector with the rank of lieutenant colonel; Major Thomas C. Prince, to be assistant quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant colonel; Major George Richards, to be assistant paymaster with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Cyrus S. Radford, to be assistant quartermaster with the rank of major.

R.A. AND N.U. AT MALABANG.

Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., Jan. 1, 1903.

Following is an account of first public installation of officers and the reception given by the Gen. Henry W. Lawton Garrison No. 2, Regular Army and Navy Union of America, at this post, the evening of Dec. 31, 1902:

It may be well to state that this garrison of the R.A. and N.U.S.A., was organized at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and the charter brought over with the 27th Infantry, when that regiment came to the islands. It has been flourishing here in Malabang for the past six months, and has spread out until its membership reaches the 11th Infantry, 10th Infantry, Hospital Corps, and the 15th Cavalry. At the reception given New Year's Eve, the following named newly elected officers were duly installed with fitting ceremonies: Commander, Albert H. Ingold, Bat. Sergt. Major, 27th Inf.; senior vice commander, William A. Harper, Signal Corps, U.S.A.; junior vice commander, Edward Kaiser, band, 27th Inf.; adjutant, James Hudson Curry, Co. F, 11th Inf.; quartermaster, Clifford B. Kitchen, Co. K, 27th Inf.; paymaster, Arthur R. Alexander, Reg. Q.M. Sergt., 27th Inf.; officer of the day, Charles H. Van Patten, Co. L, 27th Inf.; officer of the guard, Burt E. Ashr, band, 27th Inf.; officer of the watch, Joseph Fayette, Co. E, 27th Inf.; surgeon, Joseph H. Glasgow, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.; chaplain, Calliborn S. Close, band.

The officers were installed by National Deputy Alexander, to whom much credit is due for work in organization in the Philippines. Our garrison numbers about 125, including several officers. It is rapidly growing, both numerically speaking, and speaking from a standpoint of good influence and charitable work.

The 27th Infantry orchestra, under the leadership of Comrade Holmquist, principal musician, rendered delightful music for the evening, and also a string band from Troop E 15th Cavalry. A commission was read and presented to Chaplain Rice, 27th Inf., as honorary chaplain for the Philippines. The health of Commander Ingold was proposed by Capt. L. B. Simons, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. O. S. Bakridge, 27th Inf., in puns served for the occasion. Speeches of acceptance by newly installed officers followed, with music, recitations and dancing, etc. Our order is spreading throughout the Army and Navy, and the work we have done is only a foretaste of what will follow.

J. HUDSON CURRY, Adjutant.

The following promotions in the Navy occur vice Crowninshield, retired: Captains to be rear admirals, Cook and Harrington; commanders to be captains, Maris, Rodgers, Moore and Ingersoll; lieutenant commanders to be commanders, Holmes, Parker, Hutchins, and Bowyer; lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders, White, Sampson, Arnold and Anderson; lieutenants (J.G.) to be lieutenants, Castleman, Littlefield, Jessop and Washington.

COLONEL DIMMICK HONORED.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 11, 1903.

The officers of the post presented to Col. Eugene D. Dimmick, U.S.A., retired, a loving cup, as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his long and distinguished service, and, in particular, his tour as commanding officer of this post. A happy selection was made in the choice of Major Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., to present the cup.

The officers and families assembled at the club—everyone present including Major C. L. Hodges, 23d Inf. From the club they proceeded in a body to the commanding officer's quarters, and paid their respects to Col. and Mrs. Dimmick, and Miss Dimmick. Major Pearson then presented the loving cup in the following well chosen and appropriate remarks:

"Colonel Dimmick: We have gathered here to-night of one accord to wish you and yours your own best wish upon the eve of your retirement. I would that the speaker were a 'master of assemblies' possessing the 'verbal magic' to transmute every kindly sentiment, every warm heart-beat, into a gem, into a jewel, into a wreath of undying roses, for remembrance. After two score years and more of honorable, faithful, gallant service, you now unbelt your saber and hang it up, and pitch your tent by cooling stream and green fields.

"Long before you became known to your Ethan Allen friends, you had tasted battle and danger, and now, after giving the best part of your life to your country, were she to enter this presence in her typical, accustomed, graceful form and impressive beauty, her message to you would be—'well done, good and faithful servant.'

"From services entitling you to the insignia of bravery and to your country's encomium, we turn to their counterpart in the courageous, invincibly sweet and patient bearing of your consort who, in her sentinel vigils by night and by day, endures where the stoutest soldier and warrior might easily fail. Supporting battalion and reserve squadron fall her, on the firing line. Single-handed and alone is she—except for angel whispers, to which, in seeming, she is ever listening, and which, if might be, we would fain echo again and again to her.

"It is one of the pleasantest duties of my life, Colonel, to hand you this loving cup, for a testimonial of the respect, friendship and good wishes of the officers of your Fort Ethan Allen command, who have known you, and will always remember you, as the devoted husband and father, the unostentatious gentleman—the just, considerate commander!"

Colonel Dimmick was visibly affected by the above beautiful tribute and responded as follows: "Officers and Ladies: I thank you for the very flattering expressions you have so lavishly showered upon me. I will not say that this is an unexpected pleasure, a great surprise, for I did have an inkling that something of this character was to take place as a mark of friendship at the termination of my active service; but I did not anticipate that it was to take on such proportions; and I fully appreciate this spontaneous act of high esteem coming as it does at this time, not only from officers of the 2d Cavalry, but other branches of the Service as well. I wish that I were better able to express what I feel for this kindness in presenting me this beautiful loving cup.

"In my long service I have always endeavored to act impartially to men and officers in whatever position I have been placed; to treat one and all with fairness. Of my Civil War record and my long service of thirty-one years with the 9th Cavalry, I am truly proud. While I have had no campaigns with the 2d since I joined it, my service with it at Rowell Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, Fort Myer, Va., and at this post, has been particularly pleasant and agreeable. In all my service I can truthfully say that I have never known a post where there has been so little friction—none to my knowledge among officers. Don't understand me as taking this to my credit, but it shows that we have a garrison made up of cordial, genial spirits—officers who are ever ready at all times to do their whole duty willingly and cheerfully, requiring no watching, and making it easy as well as pleasant for all, particularly so for the commanding officer. I accept this loving cup in the spirit in which it is given, with the highest respect and esteem for you all. I wish you all the very best of everything in this life—and may God be with you till we meet again."

Capt. C. J. Stevens, 2d Cav., requested the loan of the cup for a few minutes. Colonel Dimmick replied "I have no objection, provided that a guard be stationed at the door." The cup was filled with champagne and passed around, and with a hearty "how," all drank to the Colonel's health and happiness. The cup is artistically engraved on the face: "Presented to Col. Eugene D. Dimmick, U.S.A., by the officers of his Fort Ethan Allen command, March 10, 1903;" and on the reverse: "As a testimonial of respect and appreciation after forty-one years of service, 1861-1903."

The following officers and ladies were present: Colonel Dimmick, Mrs. Dimmick, Miss Dimmick, Major J. T. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Major D. C. Pearson, Mrs. Pearson, Chaplain and Mrs. C. S. Walkley, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Sargent, Capt. John Conklin, Mrs. McMahon, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Winn, Lieut. and Mrs. R. J. Heaney, Lieut. and Mrs. M. C. Mumms, Lieut. C. M. Bunker, Lieut. G. P. Tyner, Mrs. Bristol, Lieut. and Mrs. O. A. McGee, Lieut. O. P. M. Hazard, Lieut. and Mrs. George Garity, Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Sayles, Lieut. W. R. Pope, Lieut. Frank McEnhill, Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Dougherty, Lieut. R. Furnival and mother, Lieut. H. R. Smalley and mother, Lieut. M. L. Love, Dr. Mittlestaedt, and Major Charles L. Hodges.

WORK OF CAPTAIN CARTER'S SUCCESSOR.

(From the Engineering News.)

On another page of this issue we present a paper describing the recent work of channel improvement at Cumberland Sound. It shows not only the marvellous success of the work which is now in progress there, but the striking contrast between the cost of the work done under the Carter regime and its cost since it was placed in the hands of Captain Gillette.

In 1900, after the work had been at a standstill for three years, it was placed in charge of Captain Gillette, and the remarkable results obtained since that time are in the highest degree creditable to the energy and engineering ability of this officer. Under the old fraudulent contracts, as noted above, \$3.50 per ton was paid for light Florida limestone. The contractors under Captain Gillette, the firm of Christie, Low & Heyworth, have placed in the jetties 308,300 tons of granite, which is brought a distance of several hundred miles, and yet its contract price in the work is only \$1.90 to \$2.15 per ton, according to the size used. Thus the work is being conducted with such economy that, notwithstanding the half-million dollars and more stolen out of the early ap-

propriations by the Carter conspirators, Captain Gillette bids fair to finish the entire work of improvement at Cumberland Sound with a total outlay by the Government, including its losses by the Carter frauds, less than the amount originally estimated as the cost of the work by a board of engineers.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY MEDICAL CORPS.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy, in response to a request from the Bureau of Navigation, has given the following opinion, dated March 11, 1903, which has received the approval of Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, relative to promotion in the Medical Corps of the Navy. It is of the greatest importance to officers of that Corps:

"Sir: The Department is in receipt of the Bureau's memorandum of the 7th instant asking an interpretation of the following clause contained in the act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

"The grades of the active list of the Navy hereinafter designated shall be so increased that there shall be 30 additional surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant commander, in all 85; 120 (additional) passed assistant and assistant surgeons, with the rank, respectively, of lieutenant and lieutenant, junior grade, in all 230.

"In submitting this inquiry the Bureau specifically asks whether all surgeons are to have the rank of lieutenant commander, or whether that rank is conferred by the act merely upon the 30 senior surgeons, who now hold the rank of lieutenant. In considering this question, it is noted, first, that if the above language is construed merely as operating to promote the 30 surgeons now holding the rank of lieutenant, its effect will be evanescent, so far as increasing the number of surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander is concerned, because, in course of time, promotions in the Medical Corps being dependent upon advancements in the line and medical officers being advanced as line officers of like dates of precedence are promoted, the last will finally resume substantially its present condition. Under such interpretation the addition of 30 surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander would not be permanent, as the effect of such addition would ultimately be nullified by subsequent delays necessary to resume step with the line, and the only permanent benefit to the Service would be that accruing from the appointment of 30 additional assistant surgeons at the foot of the list; that is to say, the clause in question thus interpreted would not effect a permanent increase of 30 surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander, as the law reads, but would instead ultimately leave the number of surgeons having that rank substantially the same as it is now, so far as any benefit from this clause goes. The ultimate effect would merely be an increase of the number of surgeons from 35 to 85. A construction of the law having such effect is to be avoided if the language will admit of a more satisfactory interpretation.

"The ultimate reduction of the list of surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander substantially to the present number, notwithstanding the increase of 30 granted by this act, would be brought about by the operation of other provisions of law as applied to the line and staff, i. e., Sections 1485 and 1486 of the Revised Statutes. Under these sections medical officers of the Navy, upon entering the Service, are credited with six years, and they take precedence accordingly with the line officer who entered the Service on the same date, if such there be, if not, on the nearest anterior date thereto, six years previously. Thereafter they are advanced grade by grade with such line officer. It follows from this rule that if 30 surgeons with the rank of lieutenant are now advanced to the grade of lieutenant commander, and it is held that the act provides for no more than this, the thirty-first surgeon with the rank of lieutenant must remain at the head of the list awaiting promotion until normal conditions are restored by a gradual advancement of the line, and he will reach lieutenant commandery only when the line officer whose date of precedence he has, because a lieutenant commander. This latter even will be in no degree hastened by the advancement of 30 surgeons to a higher grade.

"Further, if such advancement were not made, the 30 surgeons would have become lieutenant commanders in natural course by the time number thirty-one reaches that grade. The effect of the present act, therefore, under this construction would be, as above suggested, temporary only. Again, the Personnel act, Section 7, provides, 'that the active list of the line of the Navy shall be composed of 170 lieutenant commanders.' By the present act 'the grades of the active list of the Navy shall be so increased that there shall be 30 additional lieutenant commanders in all, 200.' This is undoubtedly a permanent increase, and to so construe the act that a like increase given a few lines below to the Medical Corps in the corresponding grade shall not be permanent, is, of course, to be avoided if possible. The present act in terms confers the rank of lieutenant upon all passed assistant surgeons, and the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, upon all assistant surgeons. In so far as it has a bearing this points to an interpretation giving the rank of lieutenant commander to all surgeons.

"In view of the foregoing considerations, the Department concludes that the clause in question should be read as follows: 'The grades of the active list of the Navy hereinafter designated, shall be so increased that there shall be 30 additional surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander, in all, 85, with such rank.' The Bureau is accordingly instructed that under the act in question all surgeons have the rank of lieutenant commander."

The officers of the Medical Corps who are to be promoted in conformity with the act follow: Surgeons with the rank of lieutenant to be surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander—V. C. B. Means, F. J. B. Cordeiro, F. W. F. Weiber, O. D. Norton, F. A. Healer, I. W. Kite, A. R. Wentworth, C. J. Decker, T. A. Berryhill, E. P. Stone, George Pickrell, R. P. Crandall, H. N. T. Harris, J. F. Urie, A. M. D. McCormick, W. F. Arnold, G. B. Wilson, C. F. Stokes, E. R. Stitt, M. F. Gates, C. H. Tilghman Lowndes, G. H. Barber, George Rothganger, G. T. Smith, G. A. Lung, L. L. Von Wedekind, E. S. Bogert, Jr., L. W. Sprattling, R. M. Kennedy, N. J. Blackwood, W. C. Braisted, S. G. Evans, and James G. Field (not in the line of promotion).

Passed assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant to be surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander—A. R. Alfred, J. E. Page, M. S. Guest, J. A. Guthrie, C. M. De Valm, C. P. Bragg, O. De Wolf Brownell, H. D. Wilson, Lewis Morris, J. M. Moore, E. M. Shipp, C. E. Riggs, J. F. Leys, F. C. Cook, Ammen Farenholt, C.

P. Kindelberger, A. W. Dunbar, T. W. Richards, R. K. Smith, J. C. Rosenbluth, M. K. Johnson, W. M. Wheeler, M. S. Elliott, F. L. Pleadwell, D. N. Carpenter, D. H. Morgan, J. C. Pryor, W. B. Grove, Raymond Spear.

Passed assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to be surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander—H. H. Haas, W. H. Bucher, Edgar Thompson, E. O. Huntington, J. B. Dennis.

Passed assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to be surgeons with the rank of lieutenant rank of lieutenant—R. T. Orris, D. B. Kerr, C. A. Crawford, E. J. Grow, A. G. Granwell, C. D. Langborne, J. C. Thompson, F. L. Benton, W. M. Garton, F. E. McCullough, F. M. Farlong, G. L. Angeny, W. H. Bell, Holton C. Curl, W. L. Bell, R. C. Holcomb, E. G. Parker, B. L. Wright, R. W. Plummer, H. E. Odell, J. S. Taylor.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Edna F. Drew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Drew, of 6058 Macdon street, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Lieut. Carl F. Bussche, 18th U.S. Inf., were married on March 12, 1903, at the home of Capt. Alonzo Gray, U.S.A., Denver, Colo., where they will spend a few days before departing for San Francisco, Cal., where Lieutenant Bussche will join his regiment en route to the Philippines. Miss Drew is the niece of Mrs. Alonzo Gray, wife of Captain Gray, 14th Cav.; Mrs. Charles A. Hedeikin, wife of Captain Hedeikin, 3d Cav., and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, wife of Major Smith, Med. Dept.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Cameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brewster Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Art. Corps, son of Prof. J. S. Briggs, of Philadelphia. The wedding was to take place March 4 at St. Stephen's Church, Manila, P.I.

Col. Henry Wade Freeman, commandant of the 1st Regiment, N.G.N.J., of Orange, was married March 7 to Miss Mary Hale Conover, daughter of Mrs. Stephen Conover, of East Orange. The bride is a descendant of Nathan Hale, the patriot.

The wedding of Miss Louise Lieber, daughter of Gen. G. Norman Lieber, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lieber, to Mr. Augustine N. N. Lawrence, Jr., of Washington, D.C., will be celebrated on Wednesday, May 27, at the bride's home in Washington, D.C.

RECENT DEATHS.

The Rev. John B. McCleery, Chaplain, U.S.A., retired, died at Chicago, Ill., March 7 at the home of his son-in-law, Capt. B. Alvord, 20th U.S. Inf., at Fort Sheridan. He had an attack of pneumonia three weeks ago, but was rapidly convalescing, when he was attacked by a spell of hiccoughs. Chaplain McCleery, who spent most of his service in the West, had devoted himself to writing for magazines and newspapers since his retirement and had contributed many articles to various periodicals. Three children survive him. One daughter is the wife of Capt. J. F. Morrison, 20th U.S. Inf., and another daughter the wife of Capt. Benj. Alvord, 20th U.S. Inf. His son is Lieut. John S. McCleery of the 20th Inf., U.S.A.

Major Gen. William Buel Franklin, a gallant veteran of the Mexican and Civil War, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., March 8, aged 80 years. He had been in failing health since the death of his wife, three years ago. He was born in York, Pa., Feb. 27, 1823, and appointed to West Point in 1843, being graduated first in the same class with Gen. U. S. Grant. He distinguished himself in the Mexican War and was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Buena Vista in 1847. Subsequent to the war he was an instructor at West Point. When the Civil War broke out he was in Washington, engaged in constructing the Capitol, the Treasury Building, and the Post Office. He was appointed colonel of the 12th Infantry on May 14, 1861, and he was made a brigadier general of Volunteers two days later. He commanded a brigade at Manassas and the Second Bull Run, and was engaged in the defense of Washington until March, 1862. On June 30, 1862, he was brevetted brigadier general, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious conduct before Richmond, and on July 4 he was appointed major general of Volunteers. He commanded the 6th Army Corps and was in charge of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac in the battle of South Mountain. He was in command of the 6th Army Corps at the battle of Antietam. He was severely wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. He was captured by the rebels near Baltimore in July, 1864, but escaped. For gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war he received the brevet of major general. General Franklin resigned from the Army in 1866. He was made Vice President and General Manager of the Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, which position he held until 1888. Subsequently he was Superintendent of Construction of the State Capitol, Adjutant General of Connecticut, a Tilden Presidential Elector, and President of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for twenty years. He was Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1889, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor. General Franklin was a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Grand Army. He had been for several terms the commander of the New York Commandery, Loyal Legion. General Franklin contributed several articles to the "American Encyclopedia," and wrote various magazine articles on military subjects. His funeral was held at the Church of the Good Shepherd March 11, and the interment was in York, Pa.

General Robert S. Foster, Quartermaster of Indiana, and a gallant and prominent veteran of the Civil War, died at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., March 5. General Foster was one of the most conspicuous survivors of the Civil War. He was closely identified with Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and others who achieved immortal fame as victorious leaders of the mighty legions of the North. In referring to the record of the deceased Governor Durbin in an official proclamation says: "At the beginning of the sectional conflict Robert S. Foster raised a company of Volunteers, and was thereupon commissioned captain by Governor Morton. His subsequent achievements in the science of arms were characterized by a series of brilliant victories, which were rewarded by well-earned promotions, until he was finally brevetted major general. Before he had reached the age of thirty years he was commander of a division, and in all of the many notable engagements in which he

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. M. M. McNames, 14th U.S. Inf., at Washington, D.C., Feb. 27.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Samuel Hof, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., Feb. 20.

Major D. C. Pearson, 2d Cav., has taken command of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on the retirement of Col. Eugene D. Dimmick.

Pay Insp. H. E. Drury, U.S.N., has leased the new house on Wibird street, Portsmouth, N.H., and will occupy it as a residence.

Lieut. J. M. Coward, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Hancock, N.J., March 5, and left to report for duty at Cabana Barracks, Havana, Cuba.

A son was born to the wife of R. W. Storke, at Baltimore, Md., March 11. Mrs. Storke is the daughter of Chief Engr. S. T. Taylor, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

Col. J. W. Powell, U.S.A., retired, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture to Company G, 71st N.Y., at the armory, New York city, on March 9, on customs of the Service.

Mrs. M. Gray Zalinski has returned to New London, Conn., and will be with her father, the Hon. Augustus Brandegee, until the return of Captain Zalinski, Q.M.D., U.S.A., from the Philippines.

Among the thousands present at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII, were Gen. J. W. Clous, U.S.A., and Mrs. Clous, and Col. S. E. Tillman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tillman.

The wife of Carpenter J. Irving Haley, U.S.N., leaves Portsmouth, N.H., very shortly for her former home in Texas for an extended visit to her parents while Carpenter Haley is doing sea duty on the U.S.S. Nevada.

A neat roster of the "Commissioned Personnel of the 24th U.S. Infantry" reached us this week, headed by Col. Leon A. Matile, commanding the regiment. Colonel Matile was promoted major in 1899 and in October, 1902, attained a colonelcy. Quick work.

Capt. Hollis Chenery Clark, U.S.A., retired, having been elected a member of the Baltimore Country Club of Roland Park, Md., has been made chairman of the House Committee and corresponding secretary, and is given full authority in the management of all the affairs of the club.

Capt. Peter E. Traub, 5th Cav., is the author of a new text book that has just been printed at the Military Academy press entitled, "Correspondence Forms and Exercises and a Study of Different Kinds of Composition with Illustrative Extracts from Standard Authors." It is to be used in the department of languages.

Following a prolonged, and at times serious illness, Capt. Frederick A. Cook, U.S.N., has been detached from duty with the naval retiring and examining boards, and has been granted six months' sick leave. Captain Cook has a severe trouble with his heart, it is said, and absolute rest has been imposed by direction of his medical advisors.

P.A. Surg. Frederick S. Cook, U.S.N., has been transferred from the Naval Hospital, Narragansett bay, and ordered to the U.S.S. Nevada, shortly to be commissioned at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard. P.A. Surgeon Cook is a son of Capt. F. A. Cook, U.S.N., lately granted six months sick leave on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, of the N.G.N.Y., was at the Grand Hotel, St. Moritz, Feb. 26, about to leave for Milan and Venice. In writing to a friend in New York General Butt is enthusiastic over the new militia bill, and expresses the opinion that New York and other States should comply with its terms as soon as possible. The General is due in New York early in April.

Capt. A. R. Piper, U.S.A., Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, and Mrs. Piper, returned from a short visit abroad March 9. While in London he made a study of police methods there and has given some interesting views on the subject since his return. He was highly impressed with the discipline of the London police, and the system of regulating street traffic and avoiding congestion.

Collier's Weekly for March 14, is a "Naval Number;" a double page illustration, in colors, by Reuter Dahl, shows the Kaiser's fleet of battleships maneuvering in the North Sea, accompanying an article on the German Navy by H. W. Wilson. Frederic Palmer writes of the German opinion of our Navy, and Rear Admiral Melville has an interesting article on "The Modern Battleship—Its Engineering Weakness."

Capt. French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., president of the Naval War College and a member of the naval general board, has become commandant of the Second Naval Defense District, which extends from Cape Cod to Montauk Point, which he will preside over in addition to his many other naval duties, with headquarters at the training station, occupying the commodious quarters recently vacated by Rear Admiral Cooper.

Steps looking to the appointment at an early day of a commanding officer for the naval establishment of the Naval Battalion of the Militia of the District of Columbia have been recently taken, and it is said that Lieut. Julian L. Latimer, U.S.N., at present on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, will be selected. Assistant Secretary Darling and Admiral Taylor of the Bureau of Navigation are in favor of the appointment and the Naval Battalion are much pleased with the prospective detail.

There is now little doubt that Rear Admiral George W. Melville will remain on active duty as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering until January 10, 1904, when his tour of four years under his most recent appointment will expire. As before stated a mistake was made in the date of Admiral Melville's appointment when he was requested to remain as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering until the early part of August, of this year. As his tour of four years does not expire until January 10, he will remain in his present position until then.

The Ohio Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. held its monthly meeting March 4 in the Commandery Rooms, Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio. The regular business meeting was preceded by an elaborate six o'clock dinner, more than 75 companions participating. At the twentieth regular meeting it was decided to hold the annual banquet, which is celebrated all over the country, in the clubhouse of the Zoological Gardens, on the evening of Wednesday, May 6. At the election of new members Orrville J. Nave, Fort Thomas, Ky., Chaplain 3d Infantry, U.S.A., was among the members taken in. The meeting was closed with the reading of a paper by Lieut. Alfred Pirtle, entitled "Three Memorable Days: a Letter from Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, November, 1865."

Gen. A. B. Cary, U.S.A., and family, are in St. Augustine, Fla., stopping at Hotel Alcazar.

Surg. Thomas Hilland, U.S.N., is at The Palms, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Pay Insp. James Hoy, U.S.N., Mrs. and Miss Hoy have left Washington, D.C., for a visit to their son in California.

Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., who accompanied Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, a prominent New York banker, to Cuba on a tour of observation, has returned to his home in Wilmington, Del.

A daughter, Elizabeth, was born to Mrs. H. M. Hallock, wife of Capt. H. M. Hallock, Med. Dept., U.S.A., on Jan. 21, at Manila, P.I. Mrs. Hallock is the daughter of Major E. W. Halford, paymaster, U.S.A.

Mrs. Walter Reed, widow of Dr. Walter Reed, U.S.A., and her daughter, Miss Emilie Reed, will spend the spring months at 1519 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, and on the first of June will go to their summer home at Blue Ridge, Summit, Pa.

Mrs. Vose, wife of Col. William Preston Vose, Art. Corps, is stopping at The Arlington during her stay in Washington. Col. and Mrs. Vose are thinking of buying a home in Washington, where they will reside a part of each year, after the colonel is retired.

Major John F. Guilfoyle, 12th Cav., Major F. W. Sibley, 11th Cav., and Capt. Harry C. Hall, 20th Inf., members of the small arms firing regulations board, visited old friends at Governors Island on March 7, on their way to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds to experiment with the proposed new rifle.

The recent divorce proceedings in the case of Mr. David Bispham, the famous baritone singer, and Mrs. Bispham, calls attention to the fact that the lady is the daughter of Gen. Chas. Sawyer Russell, an officer of the Regular Army, distinguished in the Civil War, who died Nov. 2, 1866.

Rear Admiral Schley, U.S.N., and his party were guests of the citizens of Riverside, Cal., March 7. The party rode through the city in automobiles. Admiral Schley narrowly escaped a collision with a runaway team in Hawarden Drive. It was averted only by the skill of the chauffeur, who backed the machine up the hill out of danger, just as the runaway dashed past.

Paym. P. V. Mohun, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty at the naval training station at Narragansett Bay, R.I., and in addition to the duty of pay officer and general storekeeper will perform paymaster's duty for the Constellation. Paymaster Mohun relieves P.A. Paym. F. P. Sackett, U.S.N., who has been ordered to the Boston Navy Yard as assistant to the general storekeeper at that yard.

The nomination of Major William C. Gorgas, of the Medical Department of the Army, to be an assistant surgeon general, with the rank of colonel, pursuant to the special act of Congress of the last session, has been sent to the Senate. The War Department is particularly pleased with the passage of this act by Congress, in view of the highly useful work performed by Major Gorgas when chief sanitary officer of Cuba.

In the presence of several thousand spectators a stand of colors was presented last week at Hamilton, Island of Bermuda to the Worcestershire Regiment by Lieutenant General Geary, governor and commander-in-chief of Bermuda. The Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda conducted the consecration service, and addresses were made by Sir Henry Geary and Colonel Chesney. This celebrated regiment was called by Wellington the best in the British army. On its colors may be seen "Ramillies," "Mysore," "Talavera," "Salamanka," "Ponjaub," "Goojeratt," and others pregnant with memories of Marlborough, Wellington and Lord Gough. Among the Governor's American guests were Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Gen. and Mrs. Grant Wilson and Miss Wilson, and Gen. George D. Ruggles, U.S.A., Mrs. Ruggles and Miss Ruggles.

Town and Country says: "Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock has so many friends in society that she can very easily give her lectures the interest of social gatherings. She has a happy idea which carries this still further by giving a breakfast at the conclusion of each talk. Mrs. Hitchcock is the widow of the late Commander Hitchcock, and Americans who have traveled in the East remember her position in Yokohama as a hostess, and the pretty daughter, then a belle. This daughter is now Mrs. Frederick C. Harriman. Mrs. Hitchcock's lectures are the results of her personal experiences in Alaska, and she is quite the Harry de Windt of the gentler sex. The pictures that illustrate the lectures are much better than the usual stereopticon views, and being clear, less trying to the eyes. The second lecture will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday of next week." The illustrated lectures of Mrs. Hitchcock are so interesting and instructive that it is unfortunate that they cannot be heard by larger audiences, as they give valuable information concerning our empire of Alaska, of which most Americans are shamefully ignorant. The stereopticon views very effectively answer the critics who have such an easy and jaunty way of disposing of those who descend upon the wonders of Alaska by denouncing them all as liars.

In the military cemetery at West Point workmen have recently put in place the monument for Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield. The tomb has an appearance of lightness, due to the sixteen slender columns upon which rests the superstructure, but is said to contain the largest and heaviest block of pure white marble which has ever been quarried in this country. The tomb stands on an eminence and is itself thirty-five feet high. The base is a block of granite fourteen feet square, terraced, with a superstructure of white marble, above which rise the sixteen slender columns of marble, with decorated capitals, each column ten feet in height. The cap above the columns is of marble, nine feet square, forming a vaulted roof open to the sky in the center, with four arches joining its corners, decorated within with fronds of palms and without with burning torches, medals, scrolls bearing the letter "B," and the badge of the 5th Army Corps, which the general at one time commanded. Above the cap are the buttresses of the peak, four marble shafts which slightly taper toward the top, where they join. Above all are the outspread wings of the eagle of the Union. On the pillars are recorded forty-three battles in which General Butterfield was engaged, and on the face of the die of the pedestal are inscribed the dates of his birth and death—"Oct. 31, 1831—July 17, 1901." Within the pillars stands a Greek urn on which is engraved the name "Butterfield." The monument is to be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the spring. Its cost is estimated at \$35,000. The monument stands in such a position as to be visible on any clear day from the windows of Mrs. Butterfield's house at Cold Spring across the Hudson river. The New York Tribune of March 8 publishes a picture of the tomb.

bore a conspicuous part it is recorded to his credit that he never lost a battle or a skirmish. Going into the war almost at its beginning, he was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, where he shared the honors of the victorious hosts, and was personally complimented by President Lincoln. In civil life General Foster occupied many positions of public trust. He had an unusually high sense of honor, his integrity was never questioned and he was generally beloved. He was a native of Indiana and thoroughly loyal to its every interest. He achieved distinction by the force of merit, but, secure in all the honors he had so worthily won, he was so modest that he rarely made reference to the distinguished services he had rendered his country during the period of the Nation's direst necessities. As a soldier and as a citizen he was a model type of sturdy American manhood, and the people of Indiana, I am sure, will mourn with those of us who knew him best in doing honor to his precious memory."

Oscar Lach, of the firm of Pach Brothers, photographers, well known to the Services, died at his home in New York city March 8, from Bright's disease. He became ill a year ago and was obliged to retire from active business, though he was able to go to his office for an hour or two a day.

The Navy Department has been informed of the suicide at the United States Naval Home, Philadelphia, of Henry A. O. Hartung, formerly Sergeant of Marines, U.S.M.C. The unfortunate man, while temporarily insane, shot himself through the head. Hartung had seen twenty-seven years of service in the Navy and Army, and was admitted to the Home last October. He was born in Germany and has relatives in Leipzig, who have been communicated with by the authorities of the Naval Home.

Gen. James Winning McMillan, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died in Washington, D.C., March 9, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife and three daughters survive him. He was born in Clark county, Ky., in 1825, and was the son of Robert McMillan, and a grandson of Col. James McMillan, who served on the staff of General Washington in the Revolutionary War. General McMillan served in the Mexican War, enlisting as sergeant of Company H, of the 4th Illinois Volunteers, June 20, 1846, and remained with his command until honorably discharged Oct. 13 of the same year. He re-enlisted as a private in Company D, of the 3d Battalion, Louisiana Volunteers, April 20, 1848, and was mustered out July 13, 1848. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned by Gov. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, as colonel of the 1st Indiana Artillery, July 24, 1861. He commanded a brigade in the forces of General Foster at the battle of Natchez, Miss., and upon the death of the latter assumed command of the forces, and although severely wounded, caused himself to be carried on a stretcher and directed the fighting, successfully driving the enemy three miles from the scene of the conflict. For this service he was made a brigadier general of Volunteers. General McMillan also served under General Banks in the Red River expedition, and with General Butler in the Gulf campaign. He captured the blockade runner Fox, which proved to be one of the richest prizes secured during the war. Later he was transferred to the forces under the command of Gen. Phil Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley, commanding at intervals the 1st and 2d Brigades, respectively, of the 19th Army Corps. As a mark of respect the War Department ordered all the United States troops in the vicinity of Washington to participate in the funeral ceremonies on March 11. The funeral escort consisted of a squadron of the 2d Cavalry and the 4th Battery of Field Artillery from Fort Meyer and the 3d Battalion of Engineers from Washington Barracks.

Mary W. Wootton, widow of Edwin H. Wootton, and daughter of the late Gen. H. G. Wright, U.S.A., died at New York city Feb. 13.

Mrs. Henry W. Lawton, the widow of the late Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U.S.A., who was killed in the Philippines, has placed in the French Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit, in Twenty-seventh street near Fourth avenue, New York city, a bronze tablet four feet by seven in size. On it appears a long list of memorial names ending with that of Col. Robert Anderson, U.S.A., who defended Fort Sumter and whose daughter Mrs. Lawton was.

The Navy Department this week decided a question of some importance to the Marine Corps in acting upon the request of Lieut. Col. G. F. Elliott, of the Marine Corps, that he be promoted contemporaneously with Lieutenant Colonel Goodrell, pursuant to the Naval Appropriation act approved March 3, 1901. Lieutenant Colonel Goodrell was entitled to promotion to the grade of colonel by the provisions of the recent act making an increase in the number of officers of the higher grades, and Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, who is an extra number, followed in line of promotion immediately after Lieutenant Colonel Goodrell, claimed that he was entitled to be promoted with the latter officer, as is the case in the Navy. The decision of the Acting Secretary of the Navy in the case follows: "The question herein presented by Lieutenant Colonel Elliott has been heretofore considered by the Department upon the presentation of the Bureau of Navigation in the cases of certain officers whose cases differed from that of Elliott for the reason that they had not been promoted to a higher grade subsequent to advancement by reason of war service, and therefore did not become additional numbers. Elliott has, however, since his advancement for such service, been twice promoted, first from the grade of captain, in which he received extraordinary advancement, and secondly from major to lieutenant colonel, both promotions antedating the passage of the Naval Appropriation act approved March 3, 1901, under the provision of which he now claims promotion. His case is therefore unique in that it is the first to fall within the provisions of the act referred to, which prescribes 'And each such officer shall hereafter be promoted in due course, contemporaneously with and to take rank next after the officer immediately above him.' This clause the then Secretary of the Navy, in considering the matter, decided, on March 15, 1901, is to be read as follows: 'And each such officer (that is an officer so advanced and after his promotion to a higher grade where he is an additional number) shall from that time move upward together with but ranking next after the officer immediately above him.' I am consequently of the opinion that Lieutenant Colonel Elliott is entitled to promotion to the grade of colonel concurrently with Lieutenant Colonel Goodrell, the officer next above him in rank, and suggest that the Bureau of Navigation and the commandant of the Marine Corps be advised accordingly, in order that the necessary nomination of this officer may be made to the Senate."

Miss Susan D. Biddle has gone to Fortress Monroe, Va., for a week's visit to her cousin, Mrs. Barrett, the wife of Captain Barrett, U.S.A.

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Colonel Baldwin, U.S.A., will reach Washington, D.C., early in April, where she will be welcomed by her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Langhorne and Miss Langhorne are passing some time at St. Augustine, Fla. Mr. Langhorne is the father of Capt. George T. Langhorne, U.S.A.

Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at San Juan, P.R., according to a despatch from that place March 12, is being tried by court-martial on charges of drunkenness while on duty and absence without leave.

Mrs. James G. Blaine is in Washington, D.C., on a visit to her parents, Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn. Mrs. Blaine is living in New York, where her husband is in business.

Mrs. Ethel Grubb Beall Smith, wife of Surg. Geo. T. Smith, U.S.N., died March 10 at Norfolk, Va., of pneumonia. She was in her 24th year and was a daughter of Mr. Joseph Bond Beall, of Norfolk.

Miss Mary Gardner, daughter of Col. Clinton Gardner, has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. William E. Almy, widow of Major Almy, U.S.A., in Philadelphia, and was called to New York by the death of her grandfather, Mr. Brodhead.

Mrs. Francis Hood Shultz, who has been extremely ill for the past two weeks, is slowly improving and is thought to be out of danger by her physicians. She is the only daughter of Capt. and Mrs. L. Merriam, of 1706 S street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and sister of Lieut. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A.

Orders for the promotion of Capt. Francis A. Cook, to the grade of Rear Admiral, were issued on March 7. Admiral Cook entered the Service in 1860 and commanded the Brooklyn in the war with Spain. Sick leave was recently granted him and he has gone to Europe for medical treatment.

Col. H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Officer, Department of the East, accompanied by the manager of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, and others, visited Fort Hancock this week to test the company's system of wireless telegraphy. The tests were held to be quite satisfactory, the apparatus working perfectly and there being no delay in sending messages.

Mrs. Nye, wife of Col. F. E. Nye, entertained the young ladies of the garrison at Vancouver Barracks at a delightful luncheon on Saturday, Feb. 28, in honor of her niece, Miss Rawolle, who is spending the remainder of the winter with her. Mrs. Nye's guests were the Misses Chynoweth, Greene, Moore Johnson, Davis, Wilcox, McCommon and Hathaway.

The Russian naval attaché stationed at Washington visited the navy yard, New York, March 9. He has visited all of the yards in the east at various times, with the exception of the station. Admiral Barker, commandant of the yard, took him over the grounds and through all of the principal buildings, in company with a number of the official heads of the various departments.

Lieut. Frank T. Thornton, 1st Co., Coast Art., seems to hold the Army record as a Pooh-Bah, says the New York Sun. An order of the commanding officer, Fort De Soto, dated Feb. 18, appoints him librarian, ordnance officer, signal officer, engineer officer, recruiting officer, range officer, post adjutant and supervisor of calisthenics; he is also on duty with his company. It may be as well to note that no extra pay attaches to any or all of these extra occupations; they are "all in the day's work" of an officer of our Army.

Recent notes from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., are the following: Lieuts. O. P. M. Hazard and George P. Tyner have returned to Fort Ethan Allen from a short leave. Major C. L. Hodges, 23d Inf., arrived at the post March 9, from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty. The riding hall for the past few days has been filled with visitors watching the detail for Madison Square Garden drill. The two platoons from the Artillery battalion are also trying their best to compete successfully for the honor for the Artillery platoon. Together with the platoon drill and the gunner's examination, which is to take place within the next three weeks, the men of the Artillery have had to give up all pleasure and devote all their time to drill and practice.

Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., took leave of the navy yard, Charleston, Mass., March 10, and went to Washington for instructions before beginning his new work at Camden, N.J., of superintending the construction of the armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington. His going from the yard caused general and sincere regret. Naval Constr. Elliot Snow, who is to succeed Mr. Baxter at Charleston, is on his way home from the Asiatic Station and will arrive in Boston about the middle of April. Assistant Naval Constructor Bissett, who has been at the yard as Mr. Baxter's executive for a year or more, is in charge until Mr. Snow's arrival.

Abraham Lincoln Post, G.A.R., of Chicago, has published for general distribution a sermon by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of that city, entitled "Nancy Hanks Lincoln," in which he disposes once for all of the base insinuation that the law of heredity was tricked and evaded in Lincoln's birth. Mr. Jones quotes a mass of evidence to show that Lincoln's mother was not only a woman of the loftiest virtue, but that she came of distinguished ancestry, many of whose finest attributes lived again in the rugged character of her noble son. The doubt which has been from time to time cast upon the legitimacy of Lincoln's birthright fades into nothingness in the historic light which Mr. Jones brings to bear upon the subject, and with the unerring touch of the expert analyst he portrays her as she was, a faithful wife and mother, a heroic type of American womanhood worthy of all honor and reverence.

On adverse report of the Committee on Military Affairs, the Senate, before the closing of the session, postponed indefinitely S. 6629, to authorize the President to nominate, as 2d lieutenant of Infantry, on the retired list, the oldest enlisted man on the rolls of the Army. The bill was intended to commission Sergt. James Condon, U.S.A., retired, who enlisted in November, 1838, at the age of ten years, as a music boy. In a letter reporting adversely on the bill the Secretary of War says: "Sergeant Condon is now in receipt of \$31.25 per month retired pay, and his promotion to a 2d lieutenant on the retired list would increase this pay to the retired pay of a 2d lieutenant, say, of Infantry of over twenty years' service, to \$122.50 per month. Special legislation of this character would go beyond the individual case of Condon and establish a troublesome precedent. There are many enlisted men who, while not having had such long service, have had a much harder service, and it is even doubtful if Sergeant Condon was ever in a single battle during his whole term of service in the Army."

Mrs. Vose, wife of Col. W. P. Vose, U.S.A., is in Washington, D.C., at the Arlington Hotel, on a visit.

James T. Wildman, a veteran of the Civil War, who served as an assistant paymaster, U.S.N., in 1864 and 1865, died March 11 at his home in Guilford, Conn.

Major Hamilton S. Wallace, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wallace are in Washington, D.C., for a short stay previous to going to Major Wallace's new station.

Gen. Fred Funston, U.S.A., was in Washington, D.C., this week on official business, and on Wednesday accompanied the President on a long ride.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hamersly have removed from their winter residence in New York city, to their country home at Bayport, L.I.

The friends of Major D. M. Scott, U.S.A., are pleased to hear that he is soon to leave the hospital, where he has been suffering from a broken leg.

Miss Page Kerr, the niece of the late Mrs. Admiral Stanley, will be married early in June to Mr. Morvin Thompson, an attorney of Washington, D.C.

Major Henry W. Chester, a well-known veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died March 11 at his home in Monument Beach, Mass.

Capt. M. C. Buckley, Art. Corps, was called from Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to Washington, D.C., this week, owing to illness in his family.

Army officers lately visiting in New York were Capt. A. W. Yates, Manhattan; Lieut. L. T. Hess, Murray Hill; Capt. M. L. Walker and Lieut. J. H. Poole, Grand Hotel.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Crosley have recently moved from Annapolis, Md., to 1870 California avenue, Washington, D.C., where Mrs. Crosley will be at home on Tuesdays.

Mrs. and the Misses Cowdray, who are passing some time in Washington, D.C., entertained at a small dinner on Wednesday, March 4. Mrs. R. O. Van Vleet and Mrs. Baxter were among those who were present.

Miss Roosevelt will leave Washington, D.C., on March 14 for Porto Rico, where she will be the guest of Governor William H. Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt, of New York, are now the guests of Governor Hunt.

Lieut. Blanton Winship, 16th Inf., relinquished duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., on March 3, preparatory to going to Washington, D.C., for duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Pay Insptr. Worthington Goldsborough, U.S.N., retired, has been detached from additional duties connected with the pay accounts of the Arkansas and will continue his regular duties at the Naval Academy.

Gen. G. Norman Lieber, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lieber will go to North Hatley, Canada, for the summer, after the marriage of their daughter to Mr. Lawrence, of New York.

Capt. W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has applied for sea duty, and will be assigned to command the Missouri when she is commissioned. Captain Cowles will go to Newport News in the fall to assist in the fitting of the Missouri for sea.

The friends of Col. Theodore A. Dodge, U.S.A., retired, will be glad to learn that he is greatly improved in health. Colonel Dodge has been residing for some time in Paris, where he has been engaged in a thorough examination of the letters of Napoleon, and is gathering other material for a work he is about to publish in continuation of his historical series.

Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith arrived at Fort Bliss on March 5, and are the guests of Col. and Mrs. H. L. Haskell. "Mrs. Smith is a sweet, pretty and attractive brunette," the El Paso Times says. "As she possesses most charming manners, she is certain to be a favorite in society. Mrs. Smith is the granddaughter of Gen. Albert Pike, who not only distinguished himself in war and peace, but gained a high rank in the literary field, for he was the author of many exquisitely written poems." On March 11 Mrs. Haskell entertained twelve friends at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Smith and of Miss Mary Fehet, daughter of Major Fehet, U.S.A., retired. On March 12 a number of Mrs. Haskell's friends took luncheon with her, complimentary to Mrs. J. W. Barlow and Mrs. C. N. Clinton, the mother of Captain Clinton. Mrs. Eddy gave a dinner in honor of Miss Fehet, and also in celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Eddy's ninth wedding anniversary. The flowers, cut glass and candelabra with rose shades, made the table beautiful. Covers were laid for twelve. The guests were Miss Mary Fehet, Mrs. Glasgow, Miss Nina Neff, Colonel and Mrs. Haskell, Major and Mrs. Terrett, Miss Terrett, Mr. Robert Krauer and Mr. George Flory.

The New York Sun calls attention to the literary work of the officers of our Army and Navy, giving a list of works published by some of them, namely, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. George A. Custer, Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, Col. H. B. Carrington, Col. Theodore A. Dodge, Major John Bigelow, Jr., Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Col. Charles W. Larned, Gen. Peter S. Michie, Major William E. Birkhimer, Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, Gen. W. H. Carter, Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, Capt. George F. Price, Capt. C. deW. Wilcox, Col. John D. Miley, Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Lieut. Col. J. S. Billings, Capt. Charles King, Capt. Henry R. Lemly, all of the Army. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, former Naval Constr. Richmond P. Hobson, Comdr. Robert E. Peary, Rear Admiral R. H. Sands, Capt. Charles H. Stockton, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, Capt. C. H. Davis and Rear Admiral John D. Ford, all of the Navy. The Sun says: "Active officers in both Services have found time to write their reminiscences, or historical books, or pure fiction; and twice as many more have continued to write on technical matter for Service papers and magazines, as well as in some cases to form valuable connections with newspapers and magazines of general literature. Besides such writers as are named here the Army and the Navy registers are filled with names of writers on technical subjects, and there are poets and one or two playwrights among them, too." The Sun's list might be indefinitely extended, especially if we were to include in it officers of the Army and Navy who have forsaken the Services for literature, such as Arthur Sherburne Hardy, Col. R. H. Savage, Winston Churchill, C. F. Roe and Prof. E. S. Holden. The Sun is in error in stating that "Colonel Larned, professor of drawing at West Point, and before he went there a lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry, is, perhaps, the only religious writer in the Army; his book, 'The Great Discourse of Jesus,' was published anonymously and has appeared in various editions." Other writers on religious topics, such as C. A. L. Totten, who has produced a whole catalog of works touching on religious topics, are readily called to mind.

Comdr. George L. Dyer, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Rainbow on the Asiatic Station, relieving Capt. C. S. Sperry, who has been ordered home.

The President this week designated George McCall Courts and Albert Kenny Craven Palmer to be midshipmen at the Naval Academy from the District of Columbia, and G. B. Gorman and Evelyn W. Peters as respective alternates.

Commissary Steward George H. Edda, stationed at the naval training station at Coasters Harbor Island, is to be tried by court-martial for alleged petty peculations and the taking of commissions from provision dealers in purchasing supplies for messes.

A despatch from San Francisco says that an imperial Chinese jade tablet, stolen at the time the Emperor's palace in Peking was looted, has been seized there in the baggage of a captain in the United States Army who paid \$50 for it and was ignorant of its real value. Surveyor Spear will turn the tablet over to the Chinese Consul General for return to Peking.

Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st U.S. Cav., who was recently tried at Fort Logan, Colo., for failure to pay certain debts alleged to be due by him to a firm in Chicago, has been honorably acquitted. Col. J. W. Bubb, 12th Inf., was president of the court. Its verdict will cause general satisfaction. The debt charged against the chaplain, it is said, was contracted by his daughter when she eloped.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Comdr. Edwin K. Moore, U.S.N., gave a handsome spread Sunday, March 8, at the officers' quarters in the Boston Navy Yard. Her special guests were Admiral and Mrs. Mortimer L. Johnson, Miss Annie Hobson, Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, of Alabama, Miss Helena Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Alline. The round table had a center piece of pink tulips. After the spread other hidden guests arrived and were entertained by Mrs. Gielow, who told the story of how the sinking of the Merrimac affected the people of Alabama, and of the new meaning the Stars and Stripes took on from that hour.

Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. T. A. Bingham, U.S.A., and Miss Roosevelt, occupied a box at the Army and Navy Musicals at the National Theater, in Washington, on the afternoon of March 12. The musicals were arranged by the Women's Army and Navy League and was for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors and Marines' Club. It was a fashionable event, calling out enough handsomely attired women to fill the entire theater. The Marine Band furnished the orchestral music, accompanying in a number of songs Mr. William T. Carleton, the English baritone.

Col. Eugene D. Dimmick, U.S.A., who was retired March 2 after 40 years' service, entered the Volunteer Army in 1861 as a private in the 2d New Jersey Militia, and in the same year enlisted in the 5th New York Cavalry. He was promoted to 2d lieutenant in 1862, and rose to the rank of captain in 1863. In 1867 he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to the 9th Cavalry, promoted to 1st lieutenant in 1870, captain in 1883, major of the 5th Cavalry in 1898, transferred to the 10th Cavalry in 1901, and promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 2d Cavalry in the same year. Colonel Dimmick was brevetted captain in February, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians in the Black Range Mountains, New Mexico, Sept. 23, 1879. He reached his colonelcy Feb. 22, 1903.

The monthly regimental dinner of the officers of the 14th Infantry, U.S.A., was held on the evening of Feb. 27 in the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. As the regiment left Feb. 28 for the Philippines the affair was in the nature of a farewell. Several of the former officers of the regiment were present as guests. The regiment has already seen service in the Philippines, as well as in China. The recent station was on the lakes at Forts Porter, Brady and Wayne. The special guests were Col. W. R. Smedberg, Colonel Woodruff and General Swinton, the latter having served as lieutenant colonel of the 14th. Colonel Jocelyn occupied the chair at the head of the table. Captain Martin, the quartermaster of the regiment, had charge of the dinner, and his comrades were loud in their praise of his catering. Orchestral selections were rendered by the regimental band stationed in the hall, and between the courses those at table sang regimental songs.

Surg. Will F. Arnold, U.S.N., has resigned because he objected to certain orders issued him by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the Asiatic Station. According to the correspondence in the case, which has reached the Navy Department, Surgeon Arnold was taken sick and sent to the naval hospital at Cavite. After he had been there some time Admiral Evans ordered him examined by a medical board of survey to ascertain if he was able to perform active duty. The board reported that he was still ill, but that, in their opinion, he was able to perform his duty. Orders were then issued to Surgeon Arnold giving him an assignment, which, it is believed, the officer deemed too severe under the circumstances. He wrote Admiral Evans a letter, in which, it is alleged, he criticized the action of the board of survey and the order of Admiral Evans, and at the same time submitted his resignation. Shortly after sending this letter Surgeon Arnold wrote again to Admiral Evans asking permission to recall his letter of resignation, but this the Admiral refused to permit, and has forwarded all of the correspondence to the Department with a recommendation that the resignation be immediately accepted.

FORT SHERIDAN.

A despatch from Chicago, March 12 says: "Officers of the regiments now stationed at Fort Sheridan are searching for the body of Alexander Melville, who disappeared from the reservation March 11 with two prisoners whom he had been ordered to watch. Support of the theory that he was killed by the prisoners and his body hidden was given by the discovery of his musket, covered with blood, and the appearance of the place near which he and the two men were working. There were evidences of a struggle. It is believed by the officers of the 13th and 20th Infantry that Melville was attacked without warning, and that after he was killed the men unhitched the horses attached to a wagon into which they were throwing dirt and escaped on these animals. There is every evidence that the animals were ridden hard before they returned of their own accord to the post stables last night. The full force of both regiments was turned out as soon as it was known that the prisoners had escaped. This was at 6 o'clock last evening, but thus far no trace of the missing men has been found."

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.
 Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
 Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
 Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
 Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 28, MARCH 12, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 100 (amended by General Orders, No. 144, Nov. 7, 1901), 156, 197, 368, 585, 715 (amended by General Orders, No. 28, March 17, 1902), 753, 807, 897, 933, 984, 989, 1447, 1520 (amended by General Orders, No. 119, Nov. 21, 1902), 1528 (amended by General Orders, No. 140, Nov. 2, 1901), and 1727 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

100. The post non-commissioned staff consists of sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (senior grade), ordnance, post commissary, post quartermaster, and electrician sergeants, and sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (junior grade). They are appointed by the Secretary of War after due examination, as follows: Sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (senior grade) from sergeants major, Artillery Corps (junior grade); ordnance sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served at least eight years in the Army, including four years as non-commissioned officers, and who are less than forty-five years of age; post commissary sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served five years in the Army, including three years as non-commissioned officers; post quartermaster sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served four years in the Army; electrician sergeants from the Army, to be at time of appointment unmarried, under thirty years of age, and of good character; sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (junior grade) from sergeants of the Artillery Corps who have served at least five years in the Army, including three years as non-commissioned officers.

156. (This gives directions as to the purchase of discharges.)

197. Recommendations for a certificate of merit must be based upon the statement of an eyewitness, preferably the immediate commander. The act or acts by which the enlisted man distinguished himself must be specifically described and when the recommendation is made by a commissioned officer who was an eyewitness it must be so stated. When a commissioned officer was not an eyewitness the testimony, when practicable, of at least two eyewitnesses who so describe themselves must accompany the recommendation. Each case will be submitted separately, forwarded through the regular channels, with the views or recommendations of each commander indorsed thereon, including the commanding officer of the regiment or the chief of the corps to which the enlisted man belongs.

368. The officer commanding an Artillery district has the authority to appoint and reduce on the recommendation of their respective commanders the non-commissioned officers of bands, batteries, and companies. Where Artillery organizations are detailed or not serving in an Artillery district the foregoing authority is vested in the commanding Artillery officer.

753-715. Direct as to vouchers concerning bills for advertising in newspapers and for supplies or for services. "All vouchers when practicable will be rendered in the English language, but if rendered in a foreign language a translation of the same must accompany the voucher."

753. Supplies procured by one bureau will not be furnished to another except by special authority of the Secretary of War, except in the Division of the Philippines where the authority of the division commander is sufficient. When furnished and stored in kind they will be delivered at the post from which received, or at such other post as department commanders or chiefs of bureaus concerned may determine. If the transaction is between two bureaus of the War Department payment will be made at the contract price or invoice price of the stores. When between a bureau of the War Department and any other Executive Department the amount to be paid will include the contract or invoice price and cost of transportation.

867. Gives information as to the distribution of General Orders and Circulars from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army.

897. All officers of the Regular or Volunteer armies absent from their regiments, corps, or commands will at the end of each month make report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, giving their address; if on duty, the date of commencement of same, nature thereof and by what authority, and if not on duty, date of commencement of and authority for absence; and any officer so absent who may incur any sickness or injury will include in his report for the month in which it occurred a statement of the fact giving the nature and cause of such sickness or injury.

933. Enlistments will not be antedated so as to allow the soldier additional pay for re-enlistment who applies after the period of three months has expired, nor does an application for re-enlistment, made within three months, entitle the soldier to such increase. The benefit provided in Sec. 1,284, Revised Statutes, can be obtained only by actual re-enlistment before the expiration of the three months' limit prescribed in said section, as amended by the act of Aug. 1, 1894, (28 Statutes at Large, 216.)

984-989. Give directions as to the inspection and the sale or destruction of condemned property.

1447. An officer may forward his pay accounts a few days before maturity to a paymaster, who shall hold them until maturity and then remit the amount to the officer, or if he so request place it to the officer's credit with a bank; but an officer will neither hypothecate nor transfer a pay account not actually due. When due it may be transferred, when the following form of indorsement will be strictly observed: "I certify that I have this—day of—, 190—, transferred the within account to—"

and have so notified the paymaster at (the station where it is to be paid)." When an account is so transferred the officer will, at the time of transfer send a notification of the fact to the paymaster at the station where he is usually paid and instruct the party to whom the account is transferred to forward it to such paymaster for payment. If the officer be on leave and transfers an account he will forward his leave order with the notification, and the paymaster after indorsing payment thereon, in accordance with paragraph 1446 will return it to the officer. A transferred account will not be paid outside the department where the officer is stationed, except when transferred for the benefit of his family residing in another department; in which case the officer will send the notification through the paymaster

at the station where he is usually paid, to the paymaster whose station is nearest the address of the payee, the former to forward with the notification any information he may have affecting the validity of the account.

1520. Should a soldier die or desert in the interval between signing the pay rolls and the receipt of the money at the post from the paymaster the check or cash will be immediately returned to the paymaster by the company or detachment commander, the cash by express, through the Quartermaster's Department, the check by registered mail, and a note of explanation stating the fact of non-payment and return of the check or money will be made on the roll, verified by the signature of the witnessing officer. The same course will be pursued should a soldier decline to receive his pay or if for any other reason it should be impracticable to deliver it to him in person. When a paymaster has had money returned to him in such cases he will cancel the signature of the soldier on the roll.

Should it appear from the pay rolls submitted to the paymaster that the term of any soldier thereon will expire and he be discharged before the pay rolls and money can be received back at the post, the paymaster will ignore the man's account and erase his signature from the "receipt" column, and the company commander in preparing such soldier's final statements will note thereon the date of last actual payment and not the date of expiration of muster period for which he has signed the rolls.

1528. Re-enlistment pay, under Section 1282, Revised Statutes, and an act of Aug. 1, 1894, will be allowed to all enlisted men at the rate of pay provided for the fifth year of continuous service. Re-enlistment pay, having once been earned by continuance in service after a service of five years, will be paid to the soldier during all subsequent service whatever period of time may intervene between his discharge and subsequent enlistment.

1727. When sales of ordnance stores are recommended all of the copies of the inspection report will be forwarded by the department commander direct to the Chief of Ordnance for the final action of the Secretary of War, except in the Division of the Philippines where the reports will be forwarded for the action of the division commander, which is final.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraphs are added to the Regulations:

190½. Neither a medal of honor nor a certificate of merit will be awarded in any case when the service of the person recommended, subsequent to the time when he distinguished himself, has not been honorable.

715½. Vouchers for supplies or for services other than by the day or month submitted in support of payments for all work carried on under the Engineer Department will be accompanied by the original bills submitted by the creditor and dated and signed by him or by his authorized representative, and vouchers with such bills attached will be made out in favor of the creditor, giving his address, and stating the account in general terms, with the aggregate amount only extended, and the words "as per bill hereto attached," or words of like import added, except that such original bills need not be attached to vouchers in the following cases, viz.: Where under a contract quantities delivered or amounts due are determined by a duly authorized inspector, and his certificates as to the facts is filed with the voucher to which it pertains; where a bill of lading or transportation request accompanies a voucher for transportation services performed under public tariffs; where a voucher is for telegraphic services at rates fixed by the Postmaster General.

1447½. An officer about to embark for service beyond sea and desiring to make provision for himself or his family in the United States may send to the paymaster nearest the address of the payee such full monthly accounts as he may elect, indorsing them as follows: "When due pay to ——" or "When due place to the credit of ——" with ——" or "When due place to my credit with ——" Such paymaster will immediately notify the chief paymaster of the department where the officer is to serve of the months for which accounts have been so received and will then pay them as they become due if the casualty list and stoppage circular show no bar to payment. Should an officer already in service beyond sea desire to have his accounts paid as above described he will forward them through the chief paymaster of the department where he is serving to the paymaster whose station is nearest the address of the payee, and the former will make a record of the accounts so forwarded. In either case the officer will, at the time of forwarding the accounts, notify the Paymaster General of the months covered thereby, with the name and address of the party to whom payment is to be made.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
 W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

ARTILLERY DISTRICTS AND COMMANDERS.

G.O. 27, MARCH 27, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 81, June 13, 1901, from this office, announcing the various Artillery districts, and prescribing the duties of the Artillery district commanders, is amended to read as follows:

District of Portland—Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Williams, Me.; Fort McKinley, Me.; Fort Levett, Me.; Fort Scamell, Me.

District of Boston—Fort Banks, Mass.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Strong, Mass.; Fort Heath, Mass.; Fort Revere, Mass.; Fort Andrews, Mass.; Fort Standish, Mass.; Fort Independence, Mass.; Fort Constitution, N.H.; Fort Foster, N.H.

District of Narragansett—Fort Adams, R.I.; Fort Wetherill, R.I.; Fort Greble, R.I.; Fort Rodman, Mass.

District of New London—Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Fort Michie, N.Y.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Terry, N.Y.; Fort Mansfield, R.I.

Eastern District of New York—Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Fort Totten, N.Y.

Southern District of New York—Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Fort Hancock, N.J.

District of the Delaware—Fort Dupont, Del.; Fort Delaware, Del.; Fort Mott, N.J.

District of the Chesapeake—Fort Monroe, Va.

District of Baltimore—Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Howard, Md.; Fort Carroll, Md.; Fort Smallwood, Md.; Fort Armistead, Md.

District of the Potomac—Fort Washington, Md.; Fort Hunt, Va.

District of Charleston—Fort Getty, S.C.; Fort Sumter, S.C.; Fort Caswell, N.C.

District of Savannah—Fort Screven, Ga.; Fort Fremont, S.C.

District of Key West—Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Dade, Fla.; Fort De Soto, Fla.; Fort Taylor, Fla.

District of Pensacola—Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Fort McRee, Fla.; Fort Pickens, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Fort Gaines, Ala.

District of New Orleans—Jackson Barracks, La.; Fort St. Philip, La.; Fort Jackson, La.

District of San Diego—San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

District of San Francisco—Presidio, Cal.; Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Fort Mason, Cal.; Fort Miley, Cal.; Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Fort McDowell, Cal.; Fort Baker, Cal.

District of Puget Sound—Fort Flagler, Wash.; Fort Casey, Wash.; Fort Worden, Wash.
 District of the Columbia—Fort Stevens, Ore.; Fort Columbia, Wash.; Fort Canby, Wash.
 District of San Juan—Fort Al Morro, Porto Rico; Fort San Cristobal, Porto Rico.
 District of Honolulu—Camp McKinley, Hawaiian Islands.

In the Coast Artillery the chain of tactical command in a military department is as follows: 1. Department commander; 2. District commander; 3. Fort commander; 4. Fire commander; 5. Battery commander.

When local conditions permit, the battery commander will be assigned to the command of a group of pieces of the same caliber in adjacent emplacements. The personnel of his command will consist of the company officers and such enlisted men as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, according to the requirements of the Service to which they are assigned.

All the operations of a battery command in action or drill come under the head of "Fire Discipline and Fire Direction."

Battery commands will be grouped according to location and tactical considerations into fire commands. Generally no fire command will consist of less than two battery commands. Such grouping, when local conditions admit, will be made with reference to the accomplishment of one or more objects in the general scheme of defense to meet every possible plan of the enemy.

The fire command is the lowest unit of executive fire control. The exercise of the function of a fire commander in action or drill comes under the head of "Fire Control." Although its minimum strength is two battery commands, nevertheless, to the command of each independent fort a field officer will be assigned when practicable as fort commander. When the fort consists of more than one fire command, the fort commander will not be a fire commander, but will exercise general supervision, including submarine and land defense. If it consists of only one fire command he will be the fire commander.

An Artillery district consists of two or more forts with their accompanying mine fields and land defenses over which supervision in action, according to a definite plan, may be exercised by a single head. Isolated single fire commands (such as Fort Caswell, Fort Rodman and elsewhere) will be attached to districts for purposes of inspection and supervision.

The command of an Artillery district devolves upon the senior Artillery officer, who is responsible to the department commander for its efficiency, and shall have control within its limits of all matters relating to Artillery instruction, drill, practice and the procurement of Artillery supplies and accessories. He will see that the orders of the department commander prescribing Artillery instruction, Artillery drill and other exercises are uniform in his district, and after consultation with the fort commanders shall prescribe the amount of drill and instruction to be given to men on extra or special duty.

Accompanied by a member of his staff he shall visit each fort in his district at least twice each calendar month, and thoroughly inspect the armament, material and appliances, Artillery records, and the personnel at the guns in their drills, and in fire control and direction. He will at the same time when practicable inspect the submarine defense. He shall correct such defects as may be remedied by the resources at hand. At the last inspection he shall prepare a report on the prescribed form and forward the same on the last day of each quarter, through the department commander, to the Adjutant General.

He shall prepare and record a plan of defense for his district against hostile naval attack, one copy of which will be forwarded direct to the Chief of Artillery, and shall prescribe the occasions for and personally supervise the combined exercises of his district in fire control according to the adopted scheme.

He shall fix the dates for and shall personally supervise all Artillery practice in his district. For these purposes and for those of official visits and inspections he shall be furnished with the necessary transportation.

Upon the recommendation of company commanders he will appoint or reduce to the ranks all company non-commissioned officers of Artillery.

All correspondence and reports on Artillery practice and material or accessories, all correspondence, reports, estimates and requisitions from or to forts within his district which pertain to the Signal, Engineer or Ordnance Department, and all correspondence relating to the discipline or efficiency of commissioned officers, and applications for their assignment to organizations within the district, leaves of absence for more than seven days, details on detached service shall pass through his office. (Quarterly property returns shall be rendered direct.)

He may attach lieutenants to any Coast Artillery organization in his district (the Chief of Artillery to be notified through the department commander of such action), may transfer enlisted men from one Coast Artillery organization to another, and detail detachments to and relieve them from subposts, in each case without expense to the United States. When expense is involved he will make the necessary recommendations to the department commander.

He shall make the official calls now required of post commanders and shall order the appropriate ceremonies within his district in case of official visits.

The post and headquarters of the district commander in each Artillery district shall be designated in orders from the War Department.

All instructions, drill, exercise, practice and administration, except as above specified, as well as the usual police and discipline, shall remain in the hands of the post commander as at present.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
 W. P. HALL, Acting Adjutant General.

B.O. MARCH 12, H.Q.A.

The following transfers are made in the 15th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Frank A. Ayl, from Co. I to E; 1st Lieut. Clark R. Elliott, from Co. E to I.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. George D. Moore, 20th Inf.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Charles J. Symmons, 12th Cav.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. John E. Green, 25th Inf.

Second Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 3d Cav., to Boise Barracks for duty.

The following transfers are made: Capt. Warren S. Barlow, from the 15th Inf. to the 36th Inf., Co. G; Capt. Charles W. Exton, from the 26th Inf. to the 15th Inf., Co. D. Captain Exton to join company. Captain Barlow to join company upon arrival at its station in Department of Texas.

G.O. 23, MARCH 4, 1903, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

Publishes the following acts of Congress:
 I.—An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

II.—An act to provide for the erection at Washington, D.C., of statues to the memory of Brig. Gen. Count Pulaski and Major Gen. Baron von Steuben, of the Continental Army.

G.O. 5, JAN. 14, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

The attention of all commissary officers and paymasters in the Department is directed to the provisions of paragraph 1, P.I., for duty.

Philippines, Aug. 2, 1900, and paragraph III, General Orders, No. 29, Division of the Philippines, Nov. 25, 1902.

Hereafter paymasters before starting on their trips, will endeavor to learn the amount of money to be turned over to them at each post on their route and make arrangements to receive same, conforming to requirements of above mentioned orders.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:
 WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, U.S. Cav., A.G.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 7.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Signal Corps.

Major Richard E. Thompson, Sig. Corps, to be lieutenant colonel, March 2, 1903, to fill an original vacancy.

Corps of Engineers.

First Lieut. Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., to be captain, Dec. 23, 1902, vice McGregor, deceased.
First Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, C.E., to be captain, Jan. 23, 1903, vice Burr, promoted.

First Lieut. Robert R. Raymond, C.E., to be captain, Feb. 20, 1903, vice Beach, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward N. Johnston, C.E., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1902, vice Walker, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1903, vice Johnston, promoted.

Second Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E., to be first lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1903, vice Raymond, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 5th Cav., to be colonel, March 2, 1903, vice Dimmick, unassigned, retired.

Major Frank West U.S. Cav., inspector general, to be lieutenant colonel, March 2, 1903, vice Hatfield, 5th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 7th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1903, vice Kennington, 10th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 14th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1903, vice Parsons, 4th Cav., promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. William B. Graham, 15th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1902, vice Welborn, 9th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, 1st Inf., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1902, vice Lyle, 14th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. De Witt C. Lyles, 12th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1902, vice Williams, 2d Inf., promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate March 10, 1903.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

Medical Department.

Major William Crawford Gorgas, surg., to be assistant surgeon general with the rank of colonel, March 9, 1903, to fill an original vacancy.

Nominations received by the Senate March 11, 1903.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. Robert J. Maxey, 18th Inf., to be captain, March 4, 1903, vice Martin, 19th Inf., detailed as quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Danforth 10th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1903, vice Walton, 10th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Mills, jr., 7th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1903, vice Epton, 30th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Glendon H. Williams, 11th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 19, 1903, vice MacGregor, 5th Inf., resigned.

Second Lieut. Fred W. Bugbee, 1st Inf., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1903, vice Howard, 24th Inf., resigned.

Second Lieut. William M. Goodale, 16th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1903, vice Armstrong, 28th Inf., deceased.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY—TO BE CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Joseph T. McKeon, of New York, March 10, 1903, vice McCleery, retired.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 6, MARCH 4, 1903, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort Logan, Colo., of which Col. John W. Bubbb, 12th Inf., was president, and Capt. Jesse Mc Carter, 14th Cav., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried: Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cav., U.S.A.

Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

There were five specifications which alleged that Chaplain Gavitt failed to pay \$371.75 to Schlesinger & Mayer, civilians, as agreed, and without due cause. That he repeatedly promised to pay the same in monthly installments, but failed to do so. That having been repeatedly admonished by his superior officers to pay the money due, he failed to pay it and made temporizing excuses. That having had his attention invited to Circular No. 21, Dec. 11, 1897, Dept. of Colorado, relating to the settlement of private obligations by officers, did neglect and refuse to pay the same. This at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on or about Sept. 20, 1899, at Cagayan, Mindanao, P.I., on or about April 11, 1900, at Highwood, Ill., on or about June 16, 1902, and at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, on or about Sept. 29, 1902.

The accused pleaded "not guilty." The court finding, "not guilty," honorably acquitted Chaplain Gavitt.

General Funston approved the findings and acquittal.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 25, MARCH 10, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations: 5174. Upon the annual visit to the White House on New Year's Day and on similar occasions when officers on the retired list appear in uniform, they will, in the formation, take precedence of officers on the active list. The formation to be under direction of the Adjutant General.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 53 (page 25), General Orders, No. 132, Dec. 31, 1902, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

Insignia.

53. Chaplains. The insignia of corps, department or arm of service to be placed upon the sleeves of full-dress will be of gold or silver metal or embroidery.

III.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following information relative to the issue of russet-leather dressing is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Hereafter russet-leather dressing will be issued as part of the contents of the cleaning-material box to all troops supplied with russet-leather equipments in lieu of the leather polish formerly forming part of this box for use on black leather.

To use the dressing the leather should first be thoroughly cleaned and then the dressing applied with a small cloth and well rubbed in.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

CHANGE OF STATION.

G.O. 6, MARCH 6, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The Headquarters, Band and 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., now at Fort Clark, Tex., will stand relieved from duty in this Department on April 20, 1903, and on that date will proceed to Spofford Junction, Tex., and from thence by rail to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippines on the transport scheduled to sail on May 1, 1903. The horses and equipment left behind at the post will be temporarily cared for by the commanding officer, 3d Squadron, 12th Cav.

CIRCULAR 9, MARCH 7, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

I.—The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Re-enlistments.—Soldiers who re-enlist in the Philippines will be returned with their regiments when the latter are ordered to the United States, unless they prefer transfer to another regiment for the purpose of remaining in the Philippines.—(Decision Sec. War, Feb. 24, 1903—43633 A.G.O.)

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. All recruiting officers are hereby directed to enlist suitable men for the Ordnance Department, U.S. Army, when requested to do so by the commanding officer of an Ordnance post, provided that no special advantage be given the Ordnance Department by the re-enlistment thereof of an undue proportion of desirable former soldiers to the detriment of other branches of the Service. Men thus enlisted will be sent by the recruiting officers to the post at which required, and the enlistment papers will be forwarded direct to the commanding officer thereof.

2. Recruiting officers will describe the complexion of colored soldiers on their enlistment papers as black, dark brown, light brown, light, or very light, as the case may be. The terms medium and mulatto will not be used in describing the complexion.

3. The requirements of paragraphs 1301 of the Regulations, regarding the entry in the clothing book of the money value of clothing issued to an enlisted man, applies to such issues at a recruiting station, whether to members of the recruiting party or recruits. A clothing book will be furnished to any recruiting station not already supplied, upon application to the Adjutant General.

4. Recruiting officers and members of their recruiting parties will be in uniform when on duty as such. When a recruiting party consists of two or more enlisted men, one man of soldierly bearing and properly uniformed will be posted at the main entrance of the recruiting station during at least three hours of each week day to answer inquiries and direct applicants to the recruiting office.

5. A strict compliance with the following requirement of paragraph 935 of the Regulations is enjoined upon all recruiting officers:

"An officer who enlists or re-enlists a man who has been discharged from the Army will immediately give notice of the fact to the commanding officer of the company from which the man was last discharged, stating, if practicable, designation of the organization to which he has been assigned."

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G.O. 2, MARCH 2, 1903, CORPS OF ENGRS.

Announces the death of Major Gen. William Farrar Smith, Major of Engineers, U.S. Army, retired, at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1903, heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal. After publishing his long record of service, the order concludes: "General Smith was a man of marked intelligence and of decided character. He was outspoken in his views, and was always ready to struggle for what he considered right. His varied career since the Civil War made him familiar with many lines of modern development; and his influence, exerted in a wider field than usually falls to the lot of a single individual, was always on the side of progress. As a man he was sociable and companionable, and therefore had a wide circle of warm friends."

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1903, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Announces the following changes of stations of troops: 1st: Co. No. 41, Philippine Scouts, from Bogo, Cebu, to Dumaguete, Negros.

2d: Co. M, 29th U.S. Inf., from Dumaguete, Negros, to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras.

G.O. 2, JAN. 6, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

The following changes of stations of troops in this department are ordered:

1st: Co. No. 39, Philippine Scouts, Visayans, from Gulan, Samar, to Catbalogan, Samar. 2d: Co. No. 46, Philippine Scouts, Visayans, from Daram Island, Samar, to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for temporary duty.

G.O. 3, JAN. 7, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Lieut. Col. John D. Hall, deputy surgeon general, is announced as chief surgeon of the Department, relieving Major John M. Banister, surg., who will proceed to P.I., for duty.

G.O. 4, JAN. 8, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

The following change of station of troops in this Department is ordered: Co. No. 43, Philippine Scouts, Visayans, from Bacalod, Negros, to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras, for temporary duty.

G.O. 6, JAN. 15, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

All post and station commanders in this Department are directed to take strong measures for the safe keeping of public funds. These funds must either be kept in the guard house in immediate charge of the post, and the sentinel there stationed, or a special post must be established with this one object in view. The frequent loss of government funds by robbery in the past few months renders extraordinary measures necessary to prevent such loss in future or to definitely fix the responsibility therefor should it unfortunately occur.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, U.S. Cav., A.G.

G.O. 7, JAN. 19, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The following changes of stations of troops in this Department are ordered: Co. A, 29th Inf., from Tubigon, Bohol, to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras. Co. C, 29th Inf., from Argao, Cebu, to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras. Co. No. 41, Philippine Scouts, from Dumaguete, Negros, and Co. No. 47, Philippine Scouts, from San Jose de Buenavista, Panay, to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras.

G.O. 9, JAN. 21, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The following change of station of troops in this Department is ordered: Headquarters, Field, Staff and Band and Co. K, 1st Inf., upon being relieved by Co. 39, Philippine Scouts, to Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar.

G.O. 10, JAN. 23, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The following changes of stations of troops in this Department are ordered: Co. L, 1st U.S. Inf., from Basey, Samar, and Co. M, 1st U.S. Inf., from Santa Rita, Samar, to Camp Connell Calbayog, Samar. The stations at Basey and Santa Rita will be discontinued.

G.O. 2, JAN. 19, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Edward L. Munson, asst. surg., is detailed a member of the board of officers to consider and determine the project of the establishment of a military post near the city of Manila, vice Major Edward R. Morris, surg., U.S. Army, relieved.

G.O. 8, MARCH 5, DEPT. OF EAST.

In the interest of economy and administration, and under the requirements of Circular No. 7, Feb. 27, 1902, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O., General Orders No. 2, series of 1902, these headquarters, is revoked.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Col. and A.A.G., A.G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Wilber E. Wilder, U.S. Cav., A.G., will proceed to Forts Assiniboine, Harrison and Missoula, Mont.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and Fort Keogh, Mont., in the order named for duty in connection with the post schools,

and upon completion of this duty will rejoin his station in St. Paul. (March 2, D.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To enable him to comply with par. 17, S.O. No. 300, H.Q.A.A.G.O., series of 1902, Major Herbert E. Tuthery, U.S. Cav., Inspector General, is relieved from duty in this Department. In relieving Major Tuthery the Department Commander avails himself of the occasion to express his entire satisfaction with the manner in which he has discharged the responsible and arduous duties of his office. (Feb. 24, D. Col.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Amos H. Martin, U.S. Inf., Q.M., is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at the University of Maine, Orono, Me. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Amos H. Martin, U.S. Inf., Q.M., will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Q.M. General of the Army for instructions, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place April 1, 1903, for Manila for duty. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Arvid Tornen, now at San Francisco, Cal., from duty in Philippines, and will be sent to Fort Meade, S.D., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Frederick L. Fink, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there to Manila on transport sailing April 1, 1903. (March 10, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Abraham L. Gunther will report at Fort Worden, Wash., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Chappell, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there to Manila on transport sailing April 1, 1903. (March 10, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Franklin A. Moell, Fort Bayard, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William J. Spencer, who will be sent to Manila on transport sailing from San Francisco April 1, 1903. (March 10, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles H. Crosby, to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (March 10, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. L. Alexander Hester, to San Juan, P.R., for duty. (March 10, H.Q.A.)

Leave is granted Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., from the date of his relief from his duties at New Orleans, La., by Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary, until such time as will enable him to take the transport Summer, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about April 15, 1903, for the Philippine Islands. (March 11, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, C.S., in addition to his present duties will assume charge temporarily of the Q.M.'s office at New Orleans, La., to relieve Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place about April 15, 1903, for Manila for duty. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Malachi Foley, from Ponce, P.R., to Fort Mott, N.J. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Anton Appel, from Mayaguez, P.R., to Fort Williams, Me., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Chas. Klein, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and will be sent to Manila at the first opportunity to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Anton Weber. Sergeant Weber will proceed to San Francisco. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Stephen Byrne, now at San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Henry Harrig, who will be sent to Manila to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Elmer Hodge. Sergeant Hodge will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 7, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. George Gelling, to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (March 7, D. Cal.)

Post Com. Sergt. Jackson S. Britt, to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (March 3, D. Cal.)

Post Com. Sergt. James Hanaghan, to Fort Wright, Wash. (March 3, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. Charles P. Silver, from Chicago, Ill., and will repair to Washington, D.C., for duty; Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, from Division of the Philippines to San Francisco, and report to Col. Charles A. Woodruff, assistant commissary general, for duty. (March 11, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days is granted Major H. S. Wallace, paymaster. (March 3, D.E.)

Major Hamilton S. Wallace, paymaster, having reported for duty, with station in New York City, will report to the chief paymaster at the Army Building for instructions. (March 6, D.E.)

Capt. Joseph S. Wilkins, paymaster, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 7, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Cosam J. Bartlett, asst. surg. (Feb. 17, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. John M. Hewitt, now at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will proceed to Fort Liscomb, Alaska, for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. Cosam J. Bartlett. (Feb. 17, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. Frederick Hadra, now at Baltimore, will proceed to Fort St. Philip, La. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Patrick P. Vane, Manila, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect April 1, 1903, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared, is granted Major Ogden Rafferty, surg. (March 7, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. John D. Yost, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Francisco, vice Capt. George J. Newgarden, asst. surg., relieved. (March 9, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward H. B. Staley will proceed to Fort Adams for duty. (Feb. 17, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg., to Manila, P.I., on the Army transport Logan, sailing Feb. 28. (Feb. 27, D. Cal.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. William C. Langfitt, C.E., will report in person to Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, C.E., president of the examining board at San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (March 9, H.Q.A.)

The station of Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, now in Iloilo, Panay, is changed to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras, P.I., where the company will be moved without delay. The work of the company will be directed by 2d Lieut. George R. Spalding, C.E., under the supervision of the engineer officer of the Department. (Jan. 13, D. Visayas.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Louis Schultz (appointed March 6, 1903, from color sergeant, 13th Cav.), now at Fort Clark, Tex., is assigned to duty at that post. (March 9, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Tracy C. Dickson, O.D., will upon the completion of the firing trials of the new experimental rifle at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., proceed from that place to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the purpose of exhibiting the new rifle and making such limited firings thereof as may be necessary for the proper exhibition of its action, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (March 7, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Edgar Russell, Sig. Corps, will report in person to Major Richard E. Thompson, Sig. Corps, president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (March 9, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. William Mitchell, Sig. Corps, will report

by letter to Lieut. Col. James Allen, Sig. Corps, president of the examining board at San Francisco, for instructions relating to his examination for promotion. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, Sig. Corps, will temporarily assume the duties of signal officer of the Department. (Feb. 27, D. Col.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

First Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report in person to Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbé, U.S. Army, commanding the Department of Dakota, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (March 7, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Corwin, 3d Cav. (March 9, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. R. F. Jackson, 3d Cav., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., having been reported by the surgeon fit for duty, will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho. (Feb. 25, D. Col.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

The leave granted Chaplain George W. Prieau, 9th Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (Feb. 27, D. Col.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about March 15, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, 12th Cav. (Feb. 24, D.T.)

The C.O., Fort Clark, Tex., will order Squadron Sergt. Major Horace Higgins, 12th Cav.; Sergt. Paul H. McDonald, Troop L, 12th Cav., and Corp. A. T. Rich and C. H. Rich, Troop E, 12th Cav., to report in person at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 16, 1903. Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 4th Inf., president of the board of officers, for preliminary examination as to their qualifications for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. (Feb. 26, D.T.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The leave granted Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 13th Cav., is extended four days. (March 7, H.Q.A.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 7, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. P. T. Hayne, Jr., squadron adjutant, 14th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Feb. 27, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 10, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Polillon, 14th Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M. (Feb. 27, D. Colo.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, A.C., will report in person to Col. John P. Story, A.C., president of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Charles W. Foster, A.C., will report to Col. Camillo C. Carr, 4th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kan., for examination for promotion. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

Capt. W. C. Davis, A.C., is detailed assistant in Dept. of Electricity, Mines and Mechanism. (Fort Totten, March 7.)

First Lieut. J. S. Johnson, A.C., is detailed in charge of post garden. (Fort Greble, March 8.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. M. C. Buckley, A.C. (Fort Wadsworth, March 5.)

Lieut. W. H. Wilson, A.C., is detailed assistant to Capt. F. E. Harris, treasurer. (Fort Monroe, Feb. 5.)

Sergt. W. W. Maher, 33d Co., is detailed to superintend weighing coal. (Fort Wadsworth, March 3.)

Corpl. W. J. B. Plerro, 58th Co., Fort Monroe, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corpl. A. A. Vannarsdale, 79th Co., Fort Adams, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corpl. E. P. Leeds, 17th Co., Santiago, has been appointed sergeant major, junior grade, and stationed at Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba.

Corpl. R. Stevenson, 118th Co., Fort Monroe, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corpl. J. Rothberg and F. Ott, 23d Co., have been promoted to sergeant.

Corpl. J. A. Ryan, 57th Co., Fort Washington, has been promoted to sergeant.

The leave granted Capt. M. C. Buckley, A.C., is extended ten days. (March 11, D.E.)

Lieut. H. K. Merriam, A.C., is appointed officer in charge of athletics. (Fort Totten, March 8.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Second Lieut. Claude N. Feamster, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Feb. 17, 1903, is assigned to the 4th Inf., and will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (March 11, H.Q.A.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Capt. E. T. Hartman, 5th Inf., is detailed engineer officer. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 10.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

Capt. Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. John H. Beacom, 6th Inf., relieved. (March 10, H.Q.A.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Major Lea Febliger, 7th Inf., to remain on duty with the 17th Inf. until the departure of that regiment for the Division of the Philippines, when he will proceed to join the 7th Inf. (March 8, H.Q.A.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Capt. W. Y. Stamper, 8th Inf., is designated to superintend firing of salutes. (Fort Columbus, March 9.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Cos. E and F, 9th Inf., will proceed not later than April 15, 1903, to Plattsburg Barracks for temporary duty. (Madison Barracks, March 5.)

Lieut. J. P. Drouillard, 9th Inf., is detailed rec. officer. (Madison Barracks, March 8.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Capt. Edgar Ridenour, 10th Inf., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty at Fort McPherson, pending the arrival of his regiment at its destination in the U.S. (March 9, D.E.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. J. CRAIGIE.

Major Pierce M. B. Travis, having been transferred from the 23d Inf. to the 11th Inf., vice Peshine, retired, is assigned to the 1st Battalion, to date Jan. 1, 1903. (11th Inf., Jan. 13, Tacloban.)

Second Lieut. Channing E. Delaplane, having been transferred from the 26th Inf. to the 11th Inf., is assigned to Co. L, 11th Inf. (11th Inf., Jan. 19, Tacloban.)

The regimental commander, 11th U.S. Inf., announces that Com. Sergt. Leroy P. Lowe and Color Sergt. Lewis Chaplin, 11th Inf., have been ordered to the United States pending action on their application for retirement. Both of these soldiers have already served the time required for their transfer from the active list of the Army.

"Faithful and honest" service has entitled them to the reward due for such service. The regiment extends to them its best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity. (11th Inf., Jan. 13, Tacloban.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Second Lieut. Gullelmus V. Heidt, 12th Inf., is appointed quartermaster and commissary, 1st Battalion, 12th Inf., vice White, transferred. (March 1, Hdqrs. 12th Inf.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, 17th Inf., is further extended two days. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Clarence Deems, A.C., will report in person to Lieut. Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., president of

the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (March 9, H.Q.A.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles Abel, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 15th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo., is extended fifteen days. (Feb. 27, D. Colo.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Major William P. Evans, 20th Inf., from treatment in the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will report by telegraph to Dept. of the Lakes for station, and will join the station to which assigned. (March 11, H.Q.A.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

First Lieut. Parker Hitt, 22d Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 7, H.Q.A.)

George A. Detchemendy, late captain, 2d Inf., is requested by the Secretary of War to report in person to Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S. Army, president of the Army retiring board in Washington, for examination and inquiry by the board as to whether at the date of his (Mr. Detchemendy's) resignation, March 10, 1902, he was incapacitated for active service, whether such incapacity was the result of an accident incident of service, and whether said resignation should have been accepted as valid. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

23TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Sick leave for four months is granted Col. Owen J. Sweet, 23th Inf. (March 10, H.Q.A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated after their respective names:

Second Lieut. Nicholas W. Campagnoli (appointed, with rank from Dec. 2, 1902), to the 1st Inf., Co. C. He will join that company.

Second Lieut. Albert B. Hatfield (appointed, with rank from Jan. 17, 1903), to the 18th Inf., Co. K. He will report at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his company.

Second Lieut. Converse R. Lewis (appointed with rank from Feb. 17, 1903), to the 23d Inf., Co. K. He will report at Fort Myer for temporary duty, and then join his company.

Second Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave (appointed, with rank from Feb. 17, 1903), to the 18th Inf., Co. M. He will report at Fort Myer for temporary duty, and then join his company.

Second Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne (appointed, with rank from Feb. 17, 1903), to the 6th Inf., Co. D. He will report at Fort Columbus, New York, for temporary duty, and then join his company. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Col. Owen J. Sweet, rank Feb. 18, 1903, to 23th Inf.

Col. Albert L. Myer, rank Feb. 23, 1903, to 17th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener, rank Feb. 18, 1903, to 21st Inf.

Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, rank Feb. 23, 1903, to 11th Inf.

Major Alfred Black, rank Feb. 18, 1903, to 13th Inf.

Colonel Sweet will join his regiment in the Philippines. Colonel Myer will join the 17th Inf. when that regiment arrives in the Philippines.

Lieutenant Colonel Gardener will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of Dakota, for station, and will join station to which he may be assigned.

Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds from future duty in the Inspector General's Department, and will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Major Black will join the 13th Inf. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Capt. C. B. Humphrey, rank Feb. 10, 1903, to 22d Inf., Co. H.

Capt. Berkeley Enoch, rank Feb. 18, 1903, to 19th Inf., Co. A.

First Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, rank Sept. 24, 1902, to 14th Inf., Co. L.

First Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, rank Oct. 3, 1902, to 24th Inf., Co. E.

First Lieut. David A. Snyder, rank Oct. 1, 1902, to 13th Inf., Co. G.

First Lieut. John T. Dunn, rank Oct. 11, 1902, to 11th Inf., Co. A.

First Lieut. DeW. W. Chamberlin, rank Oct. 18, 1902, to 2d Inf., Co. M.

First Lieut. Kaolin L. Whitson, rank Oct. 21, 1902, to 9th Inf., Co. H.

First Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, rank Nov. 8, 1902, to 8th Inf., Co. G.

First Lieut. Robert E. Grinstead, rank Nov. 28, 1902, to 23d Inf., Co. C.

First Lieut. Albert S. Williams, rank Dec. 3, 1902, to 5th Inf., Co. A.

First Lieut. Donald C. McClelland, rank Dec. 5, 1902, to 10th Inf., Co. H.

Capt. Enoch will join his company upon the expiration of his present leave. (March 10, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed from civil life, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated:

Second Lieut. Lewis W. Moseley (appointed, with rank from Dec. 27, 1902), to the 2d Inf., will report at Fort Logan, Colo., for assignment to temporary duty, and upon the arrival of his regiment at its destination in the United States will join his proper station.

Second Lieut. Joseph M. Cummins (appointed, with rank from Feb. 17, 1903), to the 13th Inf., Co. D. He will report in person at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his company in due time to proceed with it to the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Walter W. Merrill (appointed, with rank from Feb. 17, 1903), to the 1st Inf., Co. H. He will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon the arrival of his company at its destination in the United States he will join his proper station.

Second Lieut. Clarence A. Eustaphie (appointed, with rank from Feb. 17, 1903), to the 23d Inf., Co. A. He will report at Fort Columbus, N.Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his company in due time to proceed with it to the Philippines. (March 10, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. David H. Bower, 12th Inf., having been appointed Q.M. and C.S. of the 3d Battalion of that regiment, will proceed on or about April 20, 1903, to join that battalion at Fort Bliss, Tex. (March 10, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major William L. Buck, from the 15th Inf. to the 3d Inf.; Major William Paulding, from the 3d Inf. to 15th Inf. Major Paulding will join his regiment. Major Buck will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for station, and will join station to which assigned upon expiration of his present leave. (March 10, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. M. W. Rowell, 11th Cav., Gerona, Tarlac; Capt. John P. Hains, A. C., Pasay Barracks, Manila; 1st Lieut. A. E. Williams, 2d Inf., Manila; is appointed to meet at headquarters, Dept. of Luzon, at Manila, Feb. 2, 1903, to prepare a course of systematic instruction in athletic exercises, and to make recommendation as to the holding of athletic meets and contests in this department. (Jan. 26, D. L.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Arthur Murray, Capt. C. J. Bailey, Capt. G. F. Landers, A.C., will convene at Fort Slocum to report upon the number and

location of tide gauges required for the forts in the

Artillery District of Eastern New York. (March 5, D.E.)

A board of officers consisting of Major Stanhope E. Blunt, O.D.; Capt. Charles T. Mencher, A.C.; Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, O.D., will reconvene at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at the call of the senior member. (March 9, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf.; Major Rudolph E. Ebert, surg.; Major Ephraim T. C. Richmond, A.C.; Major Alexander B. Dyer, A.C.; Capt. Jere B. Clayton, asst. surg.; Capt. William L. Kenly, A.C., recorder. (March 9, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 16, 1903, for the preliminary examination of such applicants for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. Detail: Lieut. Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 4th Inf.; Major Charles F. Mason, surg.; Major Lotus Niles, A.C.; Capt. Thomas B. Bratton, asst. surg.; Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Allen J. Greer, 4th Inf., recorder. (Feb. 25, D.T.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Cook Wiley G. Prater, Co. H, 4th Inf.; Corp. Edward Carroll, detachment Army Service men, Quartermaster's Department. (March 6, H.Q.A.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, April 1, 1903, to conduct the preliminary examination of such enlisted applicants for commissions. Detail: for the board Major Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav.; Major Samuel W. Miller, 19th Inf.; Major Albert Todd, A.C.; Capt. George J. Newgarden, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, A.C., recorder. The following named applicants for commissions will be sent to report on April 1, 1903, to the president of the above examining board: Sergt. Emmett Addis, Casual Detachment, 11th Cav.; Luther R. James, 23th Co., C.A.; and Charles Q. Schudt, Co. L, 19th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco.

Sergts. Paul C. Potter, 20th Co., C.A., and Edward L. Hubbard, 118th Co., C.A., from San Diego Barracks, Cal.

Corpl. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, Jr., 66th Co., C.A., from Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H.T.

Corpl. David P. Wood, Co. C, 15th Inf., from Camp at Monterey, Cal. (March 4, D. Cal.)

VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Sailed from Nagasaki March 8 for Seattle, Wash.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 23 for Samar.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 23 for Manila.

MCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERMAN—Undergoing repairs at Hong Kong.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco March 3.

SUMNER—At San Francisco.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila about March 6 for San Francisco.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but we cannot promise replies at any given date.

J. H. S.—Veterinary surgeons in the Army are appointed by the Secretary of War, subject to examination as to fitness for the position. Application must be made to the Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.

CAPTAIN, 10TH CAV.—The Mason and Dixon line was a line in the United States between Pennsylvania on the north and Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia on the south, coinciding with 39 degrees, 43 seconds, 26 minutes, 3 N. lat., and famous for a long time as the limit between the "free" and the "slave" States. It derived its name from Charles Mason, F.R.S. (1730-87), and Jeremiah Dixon, two English astronomers, who between 1763 and 1767 surveyed the line for 24 miles west from the Delaware River, leaving only thirty miles of the Pennsylvania boundary to be fixed in 1782-84. This line must not be confounded, as has often been done, with the parallel of 39 degrees, 30 seconds, N. lat., which was assigned by the "Missouri compromise" of 1820 as the limit to the north of which slavery could not be introduced. The line was resurveyed in 1849, but so accurately had the work been done in the first instance that no errors of importance were discovered. The center of population in 1800 was north latitude, 39 degrees, 04 seconds; west longitude, 82 degrees, 48.8 seconds. Its approximate location by important town was Chillicothe, Ohio. From 1800 to 1870 the center of population moved westward and sharply northward, reaching a point about forty-eight miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio, in latitude 39 degrees, 12 seconds, longitude 83 degrees, 3.7 seconds. This northward movement was due in part to waste and destruction in the south, consequent upon the Civil War, and in part, probably, to the fact that the census of 1870 was defective in its enumeration of the Southern people, especially of the newly enfranchised negro population.

E. C. E.—There are several officers of the 1st U.S. Infantry on duty in the United States, among them being Lieutenants Bagbee, Bury, Jennet and Folwell, on duty at the Staff College, and Captain Jackson, on recruiting duty in California. There may be others. If you desire the location of any particular officer, we can give it to you.

A. B. C. asks: (1) The address of any firm in this country where he can purchase Manila cigars and cigarettes. Answer.—A. Novotny, 1444 Broadway, N.Y. (2) What would be the duty on twelve packages of cigarettes (thirty cigarettes in a package) imported from Manila to the United States? Answer.—Duty same from Manila as anywhere else.

W. asks: Is the veterinarian supposed to attend muster? Answer.—Yes. Does the veterinarian carry a saber at official functions? Answer.—Yes. Is the veterinarian protected by the Geneva Convention, and, if so, is he entitled to wear the Geneva cross in action? Answer.—No. Does the equipment of a veterinarian consist of the arms and equipment of a second lieutenant of the branch of the Service to which he belongs? Answer.—Yes.

MONTEREY writes: A question has arisen as to the interpretation of Article No. 71 of the Articles of War. The writer remembers the case of an officer who was kept in arrest forty-eight days, but "Winthrop" says forty days is the limit. Please give your decision on the subject. Answer.—Article 71 of the Army Regulations read: "When an officer is put in arrest for the purpose of trial, except at remote military posts or stations, the officer by whose order he is arrested shall see that a copy of the charges on which he is to be tried is served upon him within eight days after his arrest, and that he is brought to trial within ten days thereafter, unless the necessities of the Service prevent such trial; and then he shall be brought to trial within thirty days after the expiration of said ten days. If a copy of the charges is not served, or the arrested officer be not brought to trial, as herein required, the arrest shall cease. But officers released from arrest, under the provisions of this article, may be tried whenever the exigencies of the Service shall permit, within twelve months after such release from arrest." From the above regulation it will be seen that keeping an officer in arrest over forty days without trial is improper.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

Cable Address: Army Navy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR THE SERVICES.Now that the Fifty-seventh Congress has been re-
solved into its original elements a solemn stillness broods
over the military Services and "silence like a poultice
comes to heal the blows of sound." Discussion and de-
bate as to what the Services should be are no longer in
order. Hopes, and aspirations are in vain, so far as
Congress can affect them, for at least a full year to
come. All thought should, therefore, be given to present
conditions and a united effort should be made to improve
these, not by growling at them and complaining that
Congress should have done less or more than it has done,
but by a cheerful acceptance of the situation as it is, and
an earnest and honest effort to make the best of it.A member of the Artillery Corps has said, speaking in
a spirit of exaggerated cynicism, that our Artillery has
rifled guns, but too many smooth bore men, or men who
do not know the difference between a rifle and a smooth
bore. It is bewildered with the contemplation of ballistic
efficiencies, in combination with the study of boilers, side-
valves, oil engines, the diseases of dynamos and motors,
and perplexed by the general mixture of trajectories,
angles and altitudes, with voltmeters and ammeter mea-
surements. What is true of the Artillery officer is true
in its measure of officers of other arms, as may be seen
by the order on "examination for promotion"—which we
published two weeks ago. We fear that the conscience
of our worthy Secretary of War will not be altogether
easy when he goes off fishing next summer and, in his
moments of meditation, recalls the problems with which
he has left our young officers to struggle. But what an
Army we shall have when it has mastered all of its diffi-
culties, as it surely will; and discipline, order, and ease
familiarity with its every day problems have made the
application of them a second nature! Of all men in the
world the American is the deftest in adapting himself to
now conditions, and if we can retain all that was good
in the old order, with what is best in the new, we shall
have a splendid body of soldiers; fit to conquer on new
fields of honor and to add new stars to the splendor of
Old Glory.To accomplish this it is necessary, as we have suggest-
ed, to concentrate all thought and effort upon self-im-
provement and to have done with vain regrets and specu-
lation of every kind. If, for instance, we cannot have the
canteen, then let us make the best of the situation with-
out the canteen, and seek to make the garrison life as
pleasant for the young soldier as possible. An excellent
suggestion is that involved in the efforts of some officers,
to improve the character of the saloons beyond the limits
of the post and to discriminate, so far as they properly
can, in favor of the men who visit them in preference to
the vile dens which sell poisoned liquor and otherwise
demoralize those who frequent them.The Navy has not less perplexing problems before it
than the Army, and there are evidences of discouragement
in its ranks which we hope will soon disappear, now that
Congress has in a measure provided for its necessities.
It will require time to secure the full benefit of Con-
gressional liberality; meanwhile naval officers must ac-
cept with resignation the discomforts of the hard service
incident to the insufficient manning of our ships of war.
They can at least derive from it the advantages of more
exact training and the more thorough mastery of the de-
tails of their profession. Even as it is, however, the de-
velopment of the finished navy officer cannot keep pace
with the increase of naval tonnage and our Navy still
needs a system which will maintain these two factors of
naval strength in their proper relations.The prospects for the future of the military Services
in this country were never so bright in time of peace as
they are to-day, and the prospects for active employment
and promotion for our young officers, if not all that they

might wish for, are certainly far more than any one could have dreamt of six years ago. The new policy which has been forced upon this country, in spite of itself, has compelled the recognition of the Army and Navy as indispensable branches of the public service and we are hearing less of the criticisms upon them, which were so common a few years ago that it was doubtful whether the Army would not go out of existence altogether and the Navy be left to the misery of practicing their profession in vessels that would provoke the ridicule of the world as vessels and armaments improved. Through all this period of doubt and discouragement the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was left almost alone in the defence of the Services, against popular hostility, religious and philanthropic misconception, and ignorant and often times vindictive criticism. There are still some who continue to make our soldiers and sailors the theme of their wild and wicked philippics, but we observe in their voices the note of despair. It is no longer popular to assail the Services, and those who continue to do so have learned some sharp lessons of popular feeling on this subject. The youngest member of the new Congress won his seat by a defense of our present national policy—to which the Army and Navy are indispensable—so vigorous that he turned a Democratic plurality of 3,000 into a Republican plurality of 8,000.

In all directions the country is stretching out in a way to make new demands upon men of military training, as witness the call for them which must come from the Isthmus of Panama. It is in a spirit of patriotic thankfulness that we recognize this change, for we have learned by study and observation the absolute fatuity of the assertion that the multiplication of men at arms necessarily promotes war. It could be made almost as clear as a mathematical proposition, to those whose minds are open to the truth, that the fact is exactly the contrary. There is a direct and obvious connection between the long continuance of peace in Europe and the introduction into all the great continental states of the principle of universal military service. The connection between this and the commercial and industrial development of these countries might also be shown. Whatever trains the individual citizen into habits of order and discipline, of respect for law and obedience to authority, increases the strength and promotes the glory of the State.

SCHOOL FOR TRUMPETERS.

In the establishment of the School for Trumpeters, Messengers and Orderlies at Fort Riley, Kas., the War Department has undertaken an experiment which, after two months of trial, has given such good proof of the value of the instruction given that its continuance upon broader lines is to be expected. The increase and reorganization of the Army has necessarily brought many changes, and a demand has arisen for the well-trained trumpeter of the ante-bellum days, such as an organization commander was only too glad to have upon his rolls, and even to the extent of overlooking occasional slips from the paths of rectitude. There is nothing that will quicker excite adverse criticism than a poor rendering of calls, or display of ignorance by a trumpeter, when a body of troops are assembled for a formation, and it hurts organization pride when it occurs in the presence of some dignitary, before whom it is especially desired that a good showing be made. What is more noticeable than a trumpeter orderly, untidy in dress, careless in behavior, awkward in approaching officers or otherwise negligent of his duties? How many trumpeters are there who have a thorough knowledge of all drill and service calls, which they are presumed to have? How many times is a trumpeter put on the roster though he is totally unfit for such duty, because he is the only one available? It is for the attainment of the highest standard of efficiency for this class of enlisted men that this school has been established, and should it prove successful in its aim, it is quite probable that it will become a departmental affair. The present class at the school, composed of twenty-four men, two trumpeters from each troop of Cavalry, with an additional man detailed from each troop for instruction, is divided into two sections. In the first, designated as "A," are all the trumpeters, and in the second, designated as "B," are those detailed for instruction. Transfers are made from one class to the other according to the needs of the pupil. Littleton's "Trumpeter's Handbook and Instructor," and the "Manual of Guard Duty," are the text books used in the theoretical work. Instruction is given in behavior and the proper method of addressing officers and others, delivering and carrying messages, and in memorizing written messages in case the original is lost. The duty of the trumpeter while on guard, including a knowledge of the duties of a guard, are also to be inculcated. The "Trumpeter's Hand Book" will, when the course of twelve weeks has been completed, have been gone through in a thorough and practical manner, from cover to cover, and it will be the fault of the pupil if he is not capable of sounding all the prescribed drill and service calls. The schedule of instruction calls for the sounding of drill calls in unison, mounted, and at all gaits, besides playing marches with a band. Captain M. H. Barnum, 8th Cav., in charge of the instruction, and the instructors under him, have a well prepared scheme to follow.

In republishing last week the criticism of the San Francisco Chronicle on the Navy Register, we should perhaps, have called attention to the ignorance it shows of the manner in which the Register is made up, but as our paper goes to professional people we sometimes

save ourselves the trouble and space such corrections require by assuming that the facts are as well known to them as they are to us. Those who use the Navy Register know that the dates found in the column of the Register headed "Date of present duty or leave," refer to the date on which the officer entered upon his present status as on sea duty, shore duty, or leave, and have no reference to the time he assumed duty on the vessel or station mentioned under "Present duty or station." For example, Lieutenant Palmer served in a number of vessels before his transfer to the Wisconsin on his present tour of sea duty. This has been the custom of the Department for years, and the republication of the paragraphs from the San Francisco Chronicle only revealed the ignorance of the writer to those familiar with the fact. The extract from the Chronicle was carefully marked with quotations. Possibly the writer in the Chronicle may imagine that Dr. McNairy is still in charge of the Navy Register, though for some years the genial doctor has been where the shafts of criticism cannot reach him. He prepared the Register for so many years that he seemed inseparable from it, but the work has been done quite as well or better since it passed into other hands.

The Army and Navy Gazette finally concludes that our correspondent, Mr. Cecil, was not so far wrong in his description of bullying in the British army. "As to the conduct of the subaltern officers of the Grenadier Guards," it says, "only one view can be taken of it, that of unmeasured condemnation. Only one verdict can be passed upon the offenders. They must go to the wall; they stand condemned by an universal consensus of opinion, and there must be a complete and absolute end to the present state of things. The whole of the subalterns concerned, all who have taken part in these disgraceful proceedings, must be brought to judgment and a clean sweep made of them." The Gazette further says: "Lord Roberts called Colonel Kinloch before him and gave him ample opportunity for stating his case. In the end Colonel Kinloch was judged out of his own mouth. He was in a cleft stick; either he was aware of the practices that prevailed in the battalion, if so, it was his bounden duty to put an end to them peremptorily; or he was quite in ignorance of them, which is no defence, for he ought to have known, and in any case as commanding officer he was responsible for them. His position had, in fact, become untenable under any hypothesis, and Lord Roberts had no possible course before him but that of passing judgment. According to our information, and we may say that it is based on the surest grounds, Colonel Kinloch, in dismissing the misdeed, particularly bade the other subalterns to abstain from violence. 'No bullying, mind; no bullying,' were the words he used, and they go to prove that he was quite aware of what might happen and expressly guarded against it by specific orders. We have in this a further justification of Lord Roberts' action towards Colonel Kinloch."

Some newspaper humorist has sent to the New York American a cablegram reading as follows: "Berlin, March 7.—Hereafter the American ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be scrutinized by the censor before it is placed on His Majesty's table, that official clipping from it all bits smacking of 'lese majeste.' The order was occasioned by the JOURNAL's contributor who signs his articles 'Jack the Dasher,' and appears to be an ensign or lieutenant on the United States cruiser *Isla de Luzon*. Recently Jack has been guilty of poetry warning William to beware of his Uncle Sam, who might 'spank him good and hard if he became too fresh.' The article referred to was not a contribution to this paper but an extract from some sailor doggerel by 'Jack the Dasher,' which appeared in the Christmas menu of Mess No. 2 on board the U.S.S. *Isla de Luzon* at Gibraltar. His verse is much after the order of

"Fe, fo, fi, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman:
Be he alive or be he dead,
I will grind his bones to make my bread."

The experiences of the German Emperor with Generals Corbin and Young show that he has much too keen a sense of humor to take offense at our republication of the lines of Jack the Dasher. He is no more likely to do so than His Majesty of England is to object to our quotation of the ancient nursery rhyme about "the blood of an Englishman," especially in view of the benevolent suggestion of Jack with reference to the Kaiser that "we do not care to spill his blood."

The Navy Department has been busily engaged since the passage of the Naval Appropriation bill in arranging for the accommodation of the enlarged classes at the Naval Academy, and for new rules and regulations governing the examinations of candidates for admission as midshipmen. The total number of additional appointments to the Naval Academy authorized under the law is 493, and the number of vacancies occurring regularly, 157, making a total of 650 appointments. It is plain, first, that this number could not be accommodated in the first entering class, and secondly, that if they were all sent in one year the next year following there would be only a few appointments possible. The object of the Department has been to take about 325 of the appointments for this year and half next year. Allowing for failures to qualify in the entrance examinations of a fairly large proportion and adding the regular vacancies, it is estimated that there should be enough appointments left for the third and fourth years, with the ultimate

result that about 250 midshipmen will enter the fourth year every year so long as the present law is in operation.

The Bureau of Navigation this week sent a circular letter to each Senator and Representative entitled to an appointment in the Academy, requesting him to nominate his candidates, and giving full information as to the law governing appointments, the examinations required, etc.

Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General, spent most of this week in St. Louis making preparations for the military pageant at the dedication exercises of the St. Louis Purchase Exposition, April 30. General Corbin informed the St. Louis authorities that they could have as many of the Regular organizations stationed in the Departments of the Lakes and Missouri as they were willing to pay transportation for. It is expected that practically all of the troops at Forts Crook, Leavenworth and Sheridan and at Jefferson Barracks will participate. It is General Corbin's intention to have at least one full regiment of Cavalry appear in the parade in the new full dress uniform, and a regiment of Infantry in the new olive drab khaki uniform, and a regiment in the new dress uniform. Major Gen. John C. Bates who will at the time be in command of the Departments of the Lakes and Missouri, will be in command of the Regular troops in the parade, and Major General Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, is to command the militia forces.

Gen. Frederick Funston, at present in command of the Department of Colorado, but who is scheduled for the command of the Department of the Columbia, was in Washington this week for the purpose of consulting with the authorities of the War Department on matters pertaining to the administration of affairs in Alaska. The War Department is anxious to obtain some special information relative to the military administration in Alaska, and the Acting Secretary of War has instructed General Funston to furnish him with reports on these subjects as soon as possible after he assumes command of the Department of the Columbia. It is in contemplation eventually to reduce the size of the military reservation in Alaska, and General Funston is to ascertain how far that reduction should go and when it can be effected.

None of the vacancies created each year in the Construction Corps of the Navy by the provisions of the Navy Appropriation act will be filled by appointments from civil life, as has been suggested in some quarters. If Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, Chief Naval Constructor, has his way, which is exceedingly probable, the five vacancies of each year will be filled by designation from the graduating class of the Naval Academy. Secretary Moody is also much opposed to going outside of the Navy for constructors, and will give Admiral Bowles his support. Already three of the members of the recent graduating class of the Academy have been designated for the Construction Corps, and Admiral Bowles intends that five members of each class, at least, will be set aside for his Corps.

"What we want in the Philippines is to give free access to the Chinese," a Navy officer writes. "The Filipino is a lazy, worthless creature, and also a natural born thief. When he makes a few dollars he goes off and will not work for love or money until he needs more, whereas the Chinese work all the time and strive to make every cent coming their way. Industrious Chinamen let in by the wholesale, not only will rapidly develop the Philippines, but will materially aid in improving the Filipino race. The Filipinos do not want Luke Wright for Governor because they say, 'He comes from a State where they look down on all people with brown skin, even placed all dark complexioned people under the bonds of slavery.'"

Applications from many officers of the Marine Corps have been received by the Secretary of the Navy for appointment to the staff of the Corps under the increases made by the Naval Appropriation bill. It is understood that the selection of officers for these appointments will be largely left to the commandant of the Marine Corps, although it is stated at the Navy Department that no action with reference to the appointments will be taken until the return to Washington of Secretary Moody, which will be in about six weeks.

The question as to the citizenship is to be determined by the United States Supreme Court on appeal from the decision of the District Court in the case of *Isabella Gonzales*. The case involves the broad question whether citizens of Porto Rico and our other insular possessions are aliens within the purview of the Constitution and laws of the United States, which has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court.

The Patriotic Review for March is a double number and quite the most ambitious one yet issued. It has several new departments, and some fine portraits, notably a full page one of Mrs. Curtis Guild, jr., wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, a man widely known in military circles. There is a page of portraits of well-known women, and several special articles, notably one on "John Alden the Pilgrim," written in reply to a recent criticism of this worthy man, and by a descendant, Marian Longfellow.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

"The German navy is practically the creation of the present Kaiser's reign," H. W. Wilson says, writing in Collier's Weekly. "Up to 1888 it was insignificant in numbers and was a factor of infinitesimal importance in the balance of naval power. Even to-day it is not particularly formidable. But it is being yearly augmented with a skill, pertinacity and foresight that indicate plainly what the future will bring forth."

"In the Anglo-Saxon eyes," the writer says, "the German seaman has the appearance of a soldier rather than a sailor. He is less sailor-like than the American or Swede or Britisher or Frenchman. He used to be the particular friend and 'chum' of the British blue-jacket, but of late years, as the political relations between the two Powers have become strained, this friendship has lost something of its pristine warmth, and the American seaman, whom oddly enough our 'blues' used to detest, has leaped into our Jack's favor. The German sailor's dress is modeled upon that of his Britannic Majesty's fleet, which in certain details the Kaiser in the past has been ready to copy, though the queer little much-buttoned jacket which the Teuton seaman affects when he has on his best is a German innovation."

"Yet, in spite of appearance, the German is quite at home on the sea. The handling of German ships is good in the maneuvers; that of the torpedo boats has with long years of practice been brought to absolute perfection. When the Kaiser visited England in 1889 the manner in which the German boats escorted him was something of a surprise even to British destroyer officers, who thought that they knew a thing or two about torpedo warfare. There are certain formations—the famous 'German wedge' for example—which, so far as I know, have never been attempted by other navies. Perhaps it is partly because the officers are so young that they are so good; perhaps also because the Kaiser has a remorseless habit of clearing away anyone who fails to come up to his high standard. The German navy of to-day vibrates with zeal and enthusiasm, because it feels that it has a master who can and does reward these great qualities in the fighting man. We in England and America are apt to overlook the achievements of a Seymour or a Sampson—with not the happiest results."

"As is the personnel of the German navy—up-to-date and admirable in quality—so are its ships and material. In our British dockyards you will find plant and machinery of twenty years ago; not so in Germany where the motto always is: 'Full steam ahead.' The new ships, as in the past, are to be armed with terrific batteries, for your German is a believer in guns. He does not like the enormous British ships with their relatively weak armaments, and, as in this he agrees with most foreign critics, he may be right, though there is another side to the question."

"Everything is arranged with a view to supremely rapid mobilization. Though the navy jealously guards its secrets, it is believed that within forty-eight hours every ship fit for service can be at sea. By virtue of this completeness of preparation and organization it is hoped that the German navy will be able to gain the priceless advantage of the initiative."

"Germany, alone among the great navies, has taken steps not only to build new ships but also to replace existing ships as these grow old. Every battleship must be replaced twenty-five years from the date of its commencement; to large cruisers a life of twenty years is assigned, and to small cruisers fifteen years. A great resource the German navy possesses for purposes of commerce-destruction, in the new ocean liners, which combine with an enormous coal capacity a speed much superior to anything afloat."

"Germany has the great virtue of being never in a hurry and of knowing her end. That end is now not indistinctly shadowed by her Chauvinist writers—to become the first and greatest sea power of the world."

Frederic Palmer, in the same issue of Collier's, tells "What the Germans Think of our Navy." "The German afloat," he says, "has the confidence of the clever graduate who leaves college with the idea that the world is his nut to crack. He has all the desire of youth to test an untried weapon. If the German navy is the most stolid military, ours is the least so. The American seaman's nimbleness, his acuteness and his energy do not make up, to the Teuton's way of thinking, his deficiency in automatic knocking together of heels and ramrod salutes. Our Jackie looks as if he were at home aboardship in the free sense of the word. The German seaman to the American eye appears to be a soldier afloat under orders—an unthinking unit moved by mechanical impulse. The German officer, forever drilling, takes what he chooses to call 'our slouchiness and democratic swagger' as a sure indication of the absence of discipline. 'The average German officer still thinks that the bulk of our men are renegade foreigners. With this inharmonious lot in the forecastle, he observes disdainfully that we man a ship with fewer officers than any other navy in the world. In other words, we depend more upon the men and upon men who are not really Americans. Against the Spaniards this was all very well; against a real enemy the German thinks our crews will be panicky.'"

"The fame of Annapolis has spread even as far as the Rhine. Where the German sees his superiority here is not in his school but in the material from which we draw our officers. With us the candlestickmaker's as well as the Senator's son may one day raise an admiral's pennant, provided he shows himself worthy according to our practices. This is obnoxious to any monarchical system—above all, to the German. Only a gentleman's son, to their way of thinking, has the proper caste to make a good superior. The fact that our officers do not bow from the hip or all cut the beard the same way is further evidence to the Teutonic mind that they lack the 'side' which a national prejudice may consider as being all necessary to accurate shooting. How can you have 'system' without ramrod salutes? It is a system that the Germans pride themselves upon. System made the foremost army of Europe; system one day is to make Germany mistress of the sea."

"In a contest with a real enemy, the sheer wear of watch duty in a long campaign would invalid many officers. The inadequacy of our personnel is considered a greater weakness than its quality. On their part, they have fully enough trained men and officers to handle all the ships they might put to sea in search of an enemy. Again, to the German idea any service must have a permanent head—an emperor, in fact—in order to be strong. The Emperor need go to war only when he is ready. On our part, we can go to war only when public opinion wills."

"Our naval officers are not allowed that authority in an emergency which gives the Service necessary self-confidence. The American admiral is more accustomed to receive a Secretary's blame for taking matters into

his own hands than for timidity. I have had the reversal of Admiral Casey's decision about the transport of troops over the Panama Railroad cited to me as an example of this contention. On the other hand, the Kaiser always backs up his navy in its aggressiveness. That makes for solidarity and esprit de corps, which the Germans are certain are greater in their service than in ours. Such, on the whole, is the opinion of German officers and Germans generally. The answers to their objections are too palpable to be reiterated to an American reader. The German who has the highest opinion of our navy is no doubt the clever Emperor himself."

PRAISE FOR THE Y.M.C.A.

Secretary of the Navy Moody, Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Rear Admirals Cotton, Barker and Higginson have recently made reports to Mr. W. B. Miller, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, highly commendatory of the work being done by the association for the enlisted men of the Navy. The report of Rear Admiral Taylor, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, may be taken as a sample of the other reports, is dated Feb. 5, 1903, and is as follows: "I have your note in relation to the Young Men's Christian Association, and the value of its work among the enlisted men of the Navy. I have observed its efforts and results for several years while in command of the receiving ship Vermont and at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and, prior to that, during nearly three years in command of the Indiana, and for a short time in command of the North Atlantic Squadron. What I especially admired about the methods of the association was their practical character. The establishment of houses in the big cities to which the men can repair for shelter, food, and recreation is a long step in the right direction and is highly practical, but what convinced me and many other officers of the great energy and ability of this association was their preparing beforehand for the reception of the crews and their entertainment in out of the way places, where it is always to be feared that the men, lacking the pleasures of a large city, would have recourse to intemperance and consequent disorder. This was especially true at such places as Newport, Bar Harbor, Portland, Me., and Portsmouth, N.H. At some of these places the association rented large houses, and took the very best care of our men, giving them bed and board and charging them little for it, and if they did not have any money the lodgings were given free. These methods served the very best end in preventing great numbers of enlisted men, who had no special desire for liquor, to do without it because they got a comfortable room and a cup of coffee in the morning, and often a supper at night. It is my opinion from personal observation that drunkenness in the North Atlantic fleet has been noticeably diminished by these and other efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association, and that the direct and apparent benefit to the Navy puts the work of the Y.M.C.A. on a different ground from that of other religious or philanthropic work. Something more than the general approval which such work in general elicits is, I think, due to this organization."

The members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. met on Thursday, March 12, at the home of Mrs. S. Barton French, 15 W. 51st street, New York, and listened to remarks by Rear Admiral John C. Watson, U.S.N., and Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A. Admiral Barker was to have been present with General Chaffee as a special guest of the occasion, but illness prevented his attendance. Admiral Watson, who spoke in his absence, expressed his approval of the work of the association, and dwelt upon the helpful influence of the knowledge which came to the sailors in distant ports that a band of good women at home were interesting themselves in their welfare. General Chaffee stated that what he had seen of the work of the association in Pekin, Manila and elsewhere prompted him to assist in its extension. Rev. Messrs. Dean and Banks and Secretary Millar also spoke. An appeal was made for \$2,000 to furnish before April 1 the building erected as a club house for the use of the men at Fort Hancock by Mr. Golding as a memorial to his wife.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 11, 1903.

Mrs. Charles Craighead and daughter, after a delightful visit to her father, Gen. Alex. McD. McCook, left on Saturday for her home, Dayton, Ohio.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, of New York, who are guests at the Chamberlin, gave a most elaborate dinner. Covers were laid for fourteen; American beauties and fancy candles decorated the table. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Clermont L. Best, Col. J. P. Story, Mrs. Tyler, Miss Tyler, Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Pazet, First Secretary of the Peruvian Legation, Lieutenants Carpenter, Hill, Ellis, McMillan. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are the parents of Mrs. Shipman, wife of the popular West Point chaplain.

The Fort Monroe Card Club was delightfully entertained on Monday evening at the quarters of Mrs. Johnson.

On Tuesday evening the Hotel Chamberlin gave a complimentary progressive card party which proved to be a great success and was enjoyed immensely by all present. The game of four-hand euchre was played by a large crowd, including Capt. F. K. Fergusson, Lieut. and Mrs. H. J. Hatch, Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Embick, Lieut. and Mrs. M. M. Mills, Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Martindale, Lieutenants Lanza, Gallup, Nicholls, McMillan, Kilbourne, Hill, Ellis, and others from the garrison.

Mrs. Marye, wife of Col. William A. Marye, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Wissner, wife of Major John P. Wissner, A.C., are visiting friends here. Both ladies have a host of friends, having been stationed here for many years. Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Horton, U.S.A., retired, and wife, are guests at the Chamberlin. Mrs. Foster and her mother, after a six months' visit to her sister, Mrs. Adam Slaker left for the north the first of the week.

Mrs. Landon entertained with a delightful tea on Friday, complimentary to her sister, Miss Sanford, who is visiting here. Mrs. Hubbard gave a most elegant luncheon on Saturday to two of the most popular visiting young ladies at the fort, Miss Burbank and Miss Davis. The decorations were violets, and the color scheme was carried out not only in the flowers and decorations, but also in the courses. Covers were laid for fourteen of the prettiest girls of the post.

Major Frank R. Keefer, surgeon, U.S.A., and bride, were here for a few days on their wedding trip. They were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett,

who are relations of Mrs. Keefer. As this was the place where Major Keefer met his wife they naturally have a good deal of sentiment about Fort Monroe. They both have a large number of friends here who did all in their power to make their short stay as pleasant as possible. They go to Fort Meade, S.D., Dr. Keefer's station.

Mrs. Thomas A. Wrenn, of New York city, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder.

Mrs. Henry C. Davis, wife of Captain Davis, A.C., gave a most elegant and enjoyable tea on Tuesday to meet Mrs. Bell, wife of Brig. Gen. J. M. Bell, U.S.A., retired. With Mrs. Davis as the hostess and Mrs. Bell as the guest of honor, no one could help but feel at ease and have a good time. This affair proved to be one of the most delightful of the many teas Mrs. Davis has given; they are of an informal nature, which relieves them of the usual stiffness, and for this reason all like to go.

Miss Burbank, after a month's visit to Mrs. M. M. Mills, left for New York on Sunday. During her stay Miss Burbank became popular with all and a large number of her friends hated to see her leave. She will join her father, Colonel Burbank, U.S.A., retired, later, in the West.

Capt. William Chamberlaine, A.C., who is the assistant to the Chief of Artillery, spent several days here last week on official business. Captain Chamberlaine is a member of the board to prepare the plans and select the locality for the joint Army and Navy maneuvers this fall, and this requires him to make a great many trips between here and Washington.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 8, 1903.

Mrs. C. K. Bell, mother of Attorney General Bell of Texas visited at Col. P. J. A. Cleary's lately, and a handsome reception was given in her honor by her nieces, Miss Littleton and Miss Brabson. The guests included many from San Antonio and Austin, Texas.

The Monday afternoon concert at the post attracted large crowds from San Antonio.

Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell, 12th Cav., were the hosts of a reception and dance at the post hall, Tuesday before Lent.

The Ladies' Card Club is so popular that even during Lent it cannot be dispensed with. The general meeting will be Monday night, March 9, at 8 o'clock, in the post hall room. A good time is expected.

Capt. Austin H. Brown, Adjutant of the 4th Infantry, is on the lookout for good musicians for his band. He deserves much credit for his energy in making the band one of the best in the Army.

The Depot Quartermaster is planting trees, to beautify Department headquarters. Although the work commenced on a Friday, he hopes to have better success than last year.

General Grant and staff called upon Governor Lanham and a reception was accorded them at the Capitol. The Governor has fixed no date to visit General Grant as yet, but he will be given a review on his arrival.

Capt. George B. Duncan has just returned from a five days' leave of absence. Major H. E. Robinson is preparing for his trip to the Philippines, and will take a leave before sailing. Capt. D. E. Holley, 4th Inf., stationed at Fort Ringgold, was in San Antonio lately en route to Denver. Miss Marstelles will make Miss Taylor a visit before leaving for Mexico.

LOSS OF THE LEYDEN.

Lieut. Chester Wells, U.S.N., who was recently tried by court-martial at Newport, R.I., charged with neglect of duty incident to the loss of the naval tug Leyden, was wholly acquitted of all blame for the wreck of the vessel. The findings and proceedings of the court have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, with the following remarks:

"Inasmuch as unqualified approval to the court's action in this case might tend to establish the principle that an officer may wholly disregard requirements of the Regulations and ordinary precautions intended to promote the safety of the vessel under his command, and yet avoid responsibility, the Department deems it necessary to emphasize the vital importance of the unflinching observance of one of the greatest safeguards known to seamen—namely, taking soundings."

"Article 472, paragraph 1, Navy Regulations, 1900, prescribes as one of the commanding officer's duties, 'When under way on soundings, he shall have casts of the lead taken frequently if necessary to verify the position.'"

"Under this regulation it is true that the commanding officer must assume the responsibility of determining whether frequent soundings are necessary to verify the position of his vessel; but if he fails to adopt this precaution, when necessary, he assumes the risk of disaster. The safety of his vessel being at stake, all doubt as to whether any precaution prescribed by the Regulations ought or ought not to be taken should be resolved in favor of the precautionary measure. The vessel should be given the benefit of the doubt."

"It was contended by the defense that casts of the lead do not, in the case of small vessels of light draught, give warning of danger in sufficient time to be of value. The purpose of the clause of the Regulations referred to, however, is not so much to provide a means of disclosing imminent danger as to fix the position of the vessel with a view to avoiding such dangers."

"It is noted that the discretion vested in the commanding officer by this regulation is limited to the question of the necessity of soundings in order to verify position. If the position of the vessel is known beyond question, frequent soundings are unnecessary, and are not required to be taken. The qualifying words of the regulation, however, do not go beyond this. The requirement is not that the frequent soundings shall be taken if practicable. There is no exception based on the difficulty of taking soundings in the case of a small vessel laboring in a heavy sea. While the testimony introduced in this case tends to show that soundings made under the existing conditions would have been difficult and their results of questionable value, it is manifestly the duty of the officer responsible for the safety of a vessel to make at least the attempt in such cases to avail himself of all safeguards prescribed by the Regulations."

"With due regard for the difficulties existing in this case—a small vessel laboring in a heavy sea—the Department is advised, and the evidence before the court indicates, that soundings could have been taken; and that it was clearly the duty of Lieutenant Wells to bring the vessels head to sea and obtain the best soundings practicable in the circumstances. Whether or not this would have prevented the loss of the vessel, the soundings obtained would have had some value; and the action would, at all events, have shown that the vessel was lost in spite of all seamanlike precautions."

"There being extenuating circumstances in this case, however, and not wishing to act in the direction of severity, against the opinion of a court composed of sea-going officers of experience, the proceedings, and, subject to the foregoing remarks, the findings and acquittal in the case are approved."

LAUNCH OF THE CHATTANOOGA.

Without a hitch of any kind, and in the presence of a large number of spectators, which included persons distinguished in military and civil life, the U.S. cruiser Chattanooga was launched from the yard of the United States Shipbuilding Company at Elizabethport, N.J., on the afternoon of March 7.

The Chattanooga is the largest vessel yet launched from the yards of the company, and so perfect were the arrangements that the big ship, as soon as she was released, slid down the ways as easily as a rowboat. In order to check the momentum of the cruiser after she reached the water, a number of hempen cables were attached to the links of the big chain cables which run from each side of the bow of the Chattanooga, and were anchored ashore. These hempen cables broke successively and the way of the vessel was checked as desired.

Miss Lillian N. Chambliss, the daughter of the mayor of Chattanooga, christened the vessel. Miss Francis Lippitt Bond and Miss Reita Faxon, of Chattanooga, were the maids of honor, and Master Carter Lupton, of the same city, served as page. On one side of this little party stood Governor J. B. Frazer, of Tennessee, and on the other Mayor Chambliss, of Chattanooga, while Lewis Nixon, president of the United States Shipbuilding Company, stood behind the fair sponsor to tell her when to act her part. As the bottle of Mumm's champagne was deftly smashed on the cruiser's bow, and she began to move towards her natural element, mighty cheers arose. Those experienced in ship launching declared it to be as perfect a launch as they had ever seen.

Others in the party from Tennessee, aside from those above mentioned, included Senator Carmack and wife, Major J. G. D. Knight, U.S.A., and Gen. H. V. Boynton. Among the well known persons present were Gen. F. V. Greene, Col. T. A. Baldwin, 7th U.S. Cav., Capt. G. Hutcheson, 6th U.S. Cav., Capt. P. F. Harrington and J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N.; Comdr. C. A. Adams, Lieut. Comdrs. W. P. White and T. F. Burdett, Lieut. A. Moritz, Naval Constructors W. L. Capps, J. J. Woodward, S. F. Smith and H. Williams, all of the U.S. Navy. Capt. Manuel Ezueta and staff of the Mexican Navy.

Then there were the Consul Generals of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Italy, and the Japanese Consul; Judge E. H. Gerry, of the United States Steel Corporation; Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Cyrus C. Wells, secretary of the United States Shipbuilding Company, and Mrs. Wells; former Secretary of the Navy John R. Soley and daughter; Mr. W. S. Logan, president of the New York Bar Association; Gen. and Mrs. Anson G. McCook; Senator Beard, John D. Crimmins and daughter, Senator John F. Dryden and Representative Charles N. Fowler, of New Jersey, and Mayor P. J. Ryan, of Elizabeth, N.J.; Mr. W. L. Bush, president of the Marquette Club of Chicago, and wife; Mr. A. C. Gerry, treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation; Mr. R. A. C. Smith and Mr. McDougall Hawkes, Commissioner of Docks.

The Chattanooga party, Navy, Army, foreign and local guests, were conveyed to the shipyard on the steamboat Nassau, which left Pier 8, North River, at noon. After the launch the special guests were entertained at luncheon by the shipbuilding company.

The Chattanooga has a length of 308½ feet over all; load water line, 292 feet; extreme beam, 44 feet; draught, 15 feet 9 inches; has a displacement of 3,200 tons, and is expected to develop a speed of 16½ knots an hour. She is a steel protected cruiser, sheathed with wood below the water line. She has a double bottom subdivided into twenty-five watertight compartments. There are ten transverse watertight bulkheads to above the waterline, and four steel decks. The protective deck over the engines and boilers is reinforced with 2-inch nickel steel plates on a slope of 30 degrees, and extending below the waterline a distance of three feet. A deep cofferdam filled with corn pith cellulose is built around the center ship in the region of the waterline. Fireproof wood will be used wherever possible, and the vessel is equipped with long arm watertight doors, operated from a central station. The engines and boilers, guns, and other internal fittings are yet to be put in the vessel.

The engines are of the vertical, inverted cylinder, direct acting triple-expansion type, with 18-inch, 20-inch and 35-inch cylinders, a 30-inch stroke, and an indicated horsepower of 4,500. There are to be six boilers, with a grate surface of 300 feet, and a total heating surface of 13,000 square feet, designed for a working steam pressure of 275 pounds to the square inch. The bunker capacity is designed for 700 tons, affording a cruising radius of more than 5,000 knots.

The armament is to consist of ten 5-inch quick fire guns, one fore and one aft, on the main deck, and two broadsides of four each on the gundeck, the latter protected by nickel steel plating 1 1/4 inches thick. The secondary battery will consist of eight 6-pound rapid fire guns, two 1-pounders, four machine guns and one field gun for landing.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Fleet General Orders No. 9, Asiatic Station, announced that on Dec. 24, 1902, the ships below mentioned would get underway at 9 a.m., and proceed to an anchorage off Manila. Order of formation: 1st Division—Kentucky, Yorktown, Helena, Elcano, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Annapolis, Piscataqua.

2d Division—Rainbow, Cuba, Frolic, Quiros, Don Juan de Austria, Samar, Callao, Wompatuck.

The fleet was to proceed to Subig Bay Friday, Dec. 25, where an expeditionary force of marines were to occupy Grande Island. The above briefly outlines the Olongapo maneuvers, a correspondent says, and gives the general formation of ships during all the maneuvers, both in Subig and Manila bays. In Manila bay the ships were still at target practice on Feb. 5. "Enormous targets," our correspondent says, writing on that date, "had been constructed at the Cavite Navy Yard and anchored at different points in Manila bay, where the booming of cannon well bespeaks the faithful work of Rear Admiral Evans is doing out here in the Far East, where no plaudits other than the respect and admiration of the officers and crews of the several ships reach him. There are no newspaper reporters to establish a wrong impression of ostentatious pageant, sing psalms or condemn in turn, according to their morbid fancy—but work, work, work, and good work, and hard work."

"Joseph Leonard Lagreen, apprentice, 3d class, who was accidentally shot by Dr. Ohnesorge, has been invalided home, and left Feb. 3 for the States.

"Lieut. Comdr. Fidelity S. Carter, who grounded his

vessel, the U.S.S. Piscataqua, is being tried by general court-martial at the Cavite Navy Yard. His trial has lasted one week already, and it is expected to last very much longer. He has employed the very best legal talent in the Philippines, and is thinking of sending away for more lawyers."

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

A total of 28,500 enlisted men are now authorized for the Navy and besides this force, there is authority for the enlistment of 2,500 apprentices under training, making a total of 31,000. On March 1, before the passage of the recent appropriation bill making the increase in the Navy, there were 27,737 enlisted men and apprentices actually in the Navy, and the returns of March 9 (the latest received by the Department) show that the enlisted and apprentice strength of the Navy on that date was 27,806. An official statement of the increase of the Navy effected by the Fifty-seventh Congress is as follows: 95 midshipmen first session, 512 second session; total, 617. Line—30 lieutenant commanders and 50 lieutenants, second session. Construction—29 first session, 35 second session. Medical Corps—150 second session. Pay Corps, 63; and Civil Engineers, 13; total staff, 262. A total increase for the Navy of 950 officers, with an addition of 3,000 to the enlisted force. To the Marine Corps, 56 line officers and 11 staff officers have been added and 1,470 men. The increase in material is as follows:

	1st session.	No. Tonnage.	2d session.	No. Tonnage.	Total.
Battleships	2	22,000	5	74,000	106,000
Armored cruisers	2	20,000			20,000
Gunboats	2	2,000			2,000
Steel sail ships			3	3,600	3,600
Wood sail ships			1	300	300
Total	6	63,000	7	77,900	140,900
Total ships authorized, 14.					

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your item of March 7, 1903, on page 652, gives the impression that no favorable action was had in Congress on the bill whose preamble recites with approval the decision of the Court of Claims in the John Smith case. I think your readers should be told that, on the contrary, this bill, with its preamble, received the unanimous approval by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Its attitude before Congress has not been that of a bill rejected by any committee, but one eager for a hearing and always refused a hearing because of the inevitable condemnation that would follow, not of the bill, but of the official criticized by it.

The Navy at large, captains of ships, etc., should know what steps must be taken to make valid a sentence to the penitentiary; whether all that is necessary to summon a court-martial to try in any sort of fashion, and under any conditions that please the members' fancy. They should know what has been the reception of the Smith decision in Congress, and I therefore suggest the publication of this note. The opinion and decision noted by the Judge Advocate General as endorsing his course, have, so far as they conflict with the Smith decision, been overruled by the United States Supreme Court.

GEO. F. ORMSBY.

THE WISCONSIN COMMISSARY STORE.

A correspondent on the U.S.S. Wisconsin sends us the following statement of commissary stores, and it will be interesting to learn how the report compares with that of other vessels.

The commissary mess of the Wisconsin has a surplus of \$680.00 and some stock, and no outstanding bills as per January statement. Up to Feb. 8 last they had no issuing room for the store, and have been compelled to follow the example of the old "Bumboatman"—spread it out on the upper deck like a camping party. The new store is nearly completed, and then they expect to have an ideal store.

U.S.S. WISCONSIN—FIRST RATE.			
Statement of Commissary Store Jan. 31, 1903.			
1903.	Jan. 31.	Shannon Groc. Co.,	\$179.25
		D. J. Davis, Bremerton	20.80
		A. M. Urban,	72.60
		L. C. Mers,	137.60
		E. H. Case U.S.S.,	
		Wisconsin,	12.25
		Balance, cash on hand	986.58
Jan. 1.	Bal. from Dec.	\$507.80	
	Received during		
	month, Rate of		
	tickets	\$21.40	
		\$529.20	
		Balance, cash on hand	\$1419.08
Feb. 1.	Stock on hand per		
	inventory.	2480.33	
	Cash on hand,	986.58	
		\$3466.91	
	Feb. 1.	Acker, Merrill and	1215.92
		Condit, bill unpaid,	1000.30
		Value of Store,	\$3466.91

MEMORANDA FOR NAVY PAY OFFICERS.

Under date of Feb. 16 the Navy Department publishes several decisions from the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury for information of officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy.

In the case of John J. Powers (alias J. J. Gorman), the Comptroller says: "The presumption that a man is innocent until proven guilty on due trial before a court, applies in criminal procedure, and does not apply to payments of money for services rendered. It is the well established rule that all pay accrued at the time of a man's desertion from the Army or Marine Corps is forfeited by the desertion (4 Comp. Dec. 279; 5 id. 302). And the Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the case of United States v. Lander (52 U.S. 77), that the fact of a desertion need not be established by a court-martial, and that it is sufficient if it appears on the rolls. Therefore, an enlisted man forfeits all pay to date of desertion whether he has been tried for the desertion or not."

In replying to a question from P.A. Paymaster T. W. Leutze, U.S.N., as to whether the marine detachment assembled on the U.S.S. Prairie for possible duty on the Isthmus of Panama, and were subsequently landed in Cuba, are entitled to ten per cent. additional pay in the case of officers and twenty per cent. in the case of enlisted men, under orders, from the date of sailing from the United States (Nov. 6, 1902), he says in his answer: "The increase of pay concerning which a decision is desired rests upon the provision in the Army appropriation act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 903), as made applicable to the Marine Corps by section 1613 of the Revised Statutes: The increase of pay applies to land service on stations or to places beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union, and their contiguous territories, which officers and enlisted men of the Army might properly be detailed to perform (Comp. Dec. 4). The act does not contemplate service like that rendered by Navy officers at sea, or such temporary and occasional service ashore as is frequently

rendered by officers and men of a naval vessel as an incident to their service on the vessel" (id., 742).

In the case of Chief Carpenter T. P. Ward, U.S.N., retired, he holds that "retired officers cannot be assigned to active duty except by Secretary of the Navy. In absence of orders, intention to no assign officers retained on duty after retirement may be stated; to entitle them to active duty pay."

The attention of pay officers in commissary stores on board ship is called by Paymaster General Kenny to Article 37, page 13, of the General Mess Manual and Cook Book. Coupon books (B. and A. form No. 86) will not be issued on credit. They must be sold for cash at the store, or issued by the pay officer on regular money requisition approved by the commanding officer, i.e., issued as cash in lieu of money—the object of this issue being to allow enlisted men who are not entitled to receive monthly money the benefits of the commissary store when, in the opinion of the commanding officer, such action is desirable. The men who receive coupon books this way will sign for the value of the books in the book of receipted cash payments, crew and marines, in precisely the same manner as if money had been issued to them, the actual money value of the books being turned into the commissary store by the pay officer. All purchases at the store must be made by coupon; sales for cash are prohibited by Article 37, mentioned above. Unused coupons should be redeemed only for men who are to be transferred or discharged, it being obvious that men who are not entitled to monthly money should not be permitted to draw coupon books and sell them to the commissary store for cash.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A peculiar accident happened in the construction blacksmith shop at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., a few days ago. Some stanchions belonging to the Reina Mercedes were in the shop for repairs, and having for some time been submerged in salt water when that craft lay at the bottom of Santiago Harbor, it became necessary to heat the "heads" and "heels" of the tubing of which the stanchions were made in order to start the rust so they could be turned off. The head of one of the stanchions had been heated red hot and laid on the anvil, the heel being held by the apprentice, John W. Flanagan, while the blacksmith in charge tapped lightly with his hammer at the heated end. Suddenly there was an explosion, a volume of steam, water and rust spouted over the front of the anvil, and Flanagan was knocked twelve feet by the recoil of the stanchion and badly burned, though no bones were broken.

The crew of the U.S.S. Nevada at Portsmouth, N.H., is being added to daily. About 120 men were on board on March 10. The crew like the ship and she is likely to prove a very popular craft, despite the feeling against living on monitors which some people have.

The U.S.S. Hancock has been ordered out of commission at the New York Navy Yard for a general overhauling in preparation for duty as receiving ship, which this vessel will perform as soon as arrangements can be made to transfer the Columbia to League Island.

The battleships Kearsarge, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Alabama and Texas arrived at Pensacola last week, and have been joined by the Maine, Toledo, Atlanta, Prairie, Scorpion and Buffalo. This big fleet will remain at Pensacola for two or three weeks.

The U.S.S. Bennington has been commissioned for sea at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and will soon join the squadron under command of Rear Admiral Glass. The great value of this type of vessel has been clearly shown and it is improbable that the Bennington will be sent finally to the Asiatic Station, relieving the Yorktown, of the same class, whose long service abroad calls for extensive repairs and overhauling.

The Navy Department is informed that the stores left in Cuba over which the Cuban Congress has been fretting for months, have been removed by the U.S.S. Collier Marcellus. Included in these is a small amount of coal which had been left ashore on the evacuation of Havana.

The U.S. steam collier Nero has taken her departure from Colombo and will touch at Aden en route up the Red Sea, on her way to Hampton Roads, where she may be expected by the last of this month. It is probable that the Nero will sail as soon as her cargo of coal can be completed, but her destination cannot at present be given.

The Navy Department is informed that the Hartford has sailed for Key West with men for the fleet now gathered at Pensacola, and will receive from the Prairie an equal number of raw recruits. The original intention of the Department had been that the exchange of men should take place at San Juan, but on account of the gathering of the fleet at Pensacola these plans were changed as indicated above.

A new 13-inch gun has been prepared for the battleship Indiana and will be installed on board some time between the present date and the first of May, the old gun to be taken to the Ordnance Yard, Washington, for re-tubing.

While the proposition, seriously offered in the Spanish Cortes, that the Government of Spain should raise the wreck of the old battleship Maine from Havana harbor, does not technically concern the United States, as the wreck is now the property of the Cuban republic, it is hardly conceivable that the Cuban authorities should consent to its removal by the Spanish Government. As for the scheme reported from St. Louis to raise the wreck and exhibit it at the World's Fair of 1904, the very suggestion is atrocious.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed this week by the chiefs of some of the Navy Department bureaus when the report of the board on Navy Department space, consisting of Rear Admiral Bartlett, retired; Capt. George W. Baird, superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department building, and Chief Clerk of the Navy Department B. F. Peters, became generally known. The board recommended that the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery be transferred to the new Mills building; that the Bureau of Equipment be given the space now occupied by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery on the first floor, or be placed in the basement. Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, strenuously objected to the change, and made a strong protest to the Secretary of the Navy. Objection to the plan, which proposed the giving of more space to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Construction, Ordnance and Supplies, and Accounts, were also made by several other prominent officers who would be affected by the change. The report of the board has not yet been acted upon.

The degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on March 1 was as follows: Battleships—Missouri, 87 per cent.; Ohio, 70 per cent.; Virginia, 21 per cent.; Nebraska, 16 per cent.; Georgia, 21 per cent.; New Jersey, 20 per cent.; Rhode Island, 28 per cent.; Connecticut, 1 per cent.; Louisiana, 3 per cent. Armored cruisers—Pennsylvania, 45 per cent.; West Virginia, 45 per cent.; California, 22 per cent.;

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Pensacola.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Pensacola.
IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Pensacola.
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Pensacola Fla.
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. At Pensacola.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. At Pensacola.
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Pensacola.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Pensacola.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Arrived at Culebra March 8.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Arrived at Pensacola March 5.
MARIETTA, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Arrived at San Juan March 6.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. At Culebra.
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at Culebra March 8.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral C. E. Cotton ordered to command. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. James H. Dayton. Arrived at Naples March 9.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Naples March 9.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Arrived at Naples March 9.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. At Algiers.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Montevideo.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Montevideo.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Arrived at Punta Arenas March 10.
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Arrived at Punta Arenas March 10.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed March 8 from Port of Spain for Paramaribo.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. J. J. Hunter. Arrived at Acapulco March 10.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived at Acapulco March 10.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Arrived at Acapulco March 10.
PERLY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. Arrived at Acapulco March 10.
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood ordered to command. At Tutula, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Capt. Robert M. Berry ordered to command. Sailed March 6 from Singapore for Hong Kong.
RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Cooper.) At Cavite.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Wosung.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Subig. Glacier, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. Sailed March 7 from Brisbane for Cavite.
HELENA, Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton. At Cavite.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Hong Kong.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Cavite March 9. Address Guam.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. W. H. Beecher. At Hong Kong.
NANSHAN (supply ship). Arrived at Hong Kong March 11.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived at Hong Kong March 7. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
PISCATAWAY, At Cavite. Address Manila.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed March 2 from Swatow for Fuchau.
PRINCETON, Comdr. John B. Collins. At Olongapo.
SATURN (coiller, merchant officers and crew). Sailed March 5 from Hong Kong for San Francisco.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blockinger. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. Sailed March 6 from Uraga for Shanghai.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. James Laven. At Olongapo. Address Manila.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Cavite.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). Arrived at Hong Kong March 11.

Gunboats Patrolling the Philippines.

ALBAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Zamboanga.
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Canton.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. Arrived at Pagoda Anchorage (Fuchau) March 7. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
SAMAR, Lieut. E. I. Blount. At Zamboanga.
QUIROS, Lieut. F. Boughter. At Zamboanga.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertolette. Arrived at

Pagoda Anchorage (Fuchau) March 7.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &C.

AGCOMAC, Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
ALBION, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harrier H. Christy. Annapolis, Md.
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed March 12 from Hampton Roads for Key West.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver. Sailed March 11 from Bermuda for Boston.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Mare Island.
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at New York March 12.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Sailed March 10 from Charleston for Key West. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived at Port Antonio March 8. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
HANCOCK, Placed out of commission March 9. At New York Yard.
HERCULES, tug. At Norfolk. Address there.
HIST, Arrived at Greenport March 12.
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At Mobile. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Sailed March 7 from Newport News for Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
MASSACHUSETTS, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived at Lambert's Point March 10. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.
MOBAC, At Philadelphia.
MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NARKEETA, tug. At New York.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Boston.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSCOT (tug), At Portsmouth, N.H.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
OSCEOLA, Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.
PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. Arrived at Newport News March 11. Address Norfolk.
PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. At New York. Will be attached to European Station.
RAPID, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.
RESTLESS, Norfolk, Va.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Norfolk Yard.
STANDISH (tug), At Annapolis.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug), At Philadelphia.
SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard.
SIOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Arrived at Mare Island March 5. Address there.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.
TECUMSEH, Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.
VIGILANT Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Blerer. At Pensacola. Address Pensacola.
WISCONSIN, Capt. U. Sebree. At Bremerton, Washington. Address there.
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. Arrived at Mare Island March 9.
YANKEE, Comdr. Austin L. Knight. Arrived at Port Antonio March 9. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Com. G. C. Hanus, retired. Address New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). At League Island. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSUELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Norfolk, Va.
SANTÉE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla, care Postmaster, New York.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
BARRY, Arrived at Norfolk March 6.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Arrived at Norfolk March 12.
DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. Arrived at Norfolk Feb. 27.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk.
NINA (tug tender to flotilla). At Norfolk.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DELONG, MACKENZIE, WORDEN, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON and THORNTON.

Colorado, 48 per cent.; Maryland, 44 per cent.; South Dakota, 24 per cent.; Tennessee, 0; Washington, 0. Protected cruisers—Denver, 86 per cent.; Des Moines, 80 per cent.; Chattanooga, 68 per cent.; Galveston, 66 per cent.; Tacoma, 66 per cent.; Cleveland, 92 per cent.; St. Louis, 14 per cent.; Milwaukee, 12 per cent.; Charleston, 31 per cent. Monitors—Florida, 98 per cent. Torpedo-boat destroyers—Hopkins, 96 per cent.; Hull, 99 per cent.; Lawrence, 99 per cent.; Macdonough, 98 per cent. Torpedo boats—Stringham, 98 per cent.; Goldsborough, 99 per cent.; Blakely, 99 per cent.; Nicholson, 98 per cent.; O'Brien, 98 per cent.; Tingey, 94 per cent. Submarine torpedo boats—Plunger, 90 per cent.; Grampus, 92 per cent.; Pike, 89 per cent.; Porpoise, 90 per cent.; Shark, 90 per cent. Steel tugs—Pentucket, 33 per cent.

A despatch to Lloyds March 11 from Manila says the local steamers Navarra and Nuestra Señora de Lourdes were in collision off Punta Santiago, and that both vessels sank, and will prove total losses. Some of the passengers and crews were saved.

Admiral Melville writes to the Glasgow Herald to correct the statement that turbines are to be used in our armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington. He says: "This is an error that originated in the daily press of the United States, and was copied abroad. In one instance a blunder proposed 'turbines' for turning the dynamos, but in no case were they specified or suggested to take the place of regular reciprocating engines, which will form the propelling machinery in both cruisers."

The first keel plate of the U.S.S. battleship Connecticut was laid March 10 in the navy yard in Brooklyn. There were no ceremonies in connection with the laying of the plate, and the only ones present were Constructor Capps and a few other officers directly engaged in the work on the ship.

The President has appointed the following board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis for the present year: Lewis Nixon of New York, Dr. Henry F. Pritchett of Boston; Rear Admiral George Brown, U.S.N. retired, of Indiana; Prof. A. V. Ellis of Texas, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired, of New York; Col. Robert M. Thompson, late of the Navy, of New Jersey, and Civil Service Commissioner John R. Proctor of Kentucky.

The crew of the new U.S.S. battleship New Jersey will be given extra facilities for studying the Scriptures, as instead of presenting a punch bowl, the Christian Endeavor Society of Cumberland county, New Jersey, has started a movement to give Bibles to every man of her crew. The Christian Endeavors believe that a wine set would encourage liquor drinking.

A young gentleman who came to New York for enlistment in the Navy with five trunks was distressed to find, so the daily papers report, that his dunnage bag would not accommodate all of their contents. To this extent he has already accomplished his purpose of enlisting in the Navy, which was to acquire experience.

The President has designated the following to be midshipmen at large at the Naval Academy at Annapolis: Ralph Earle Sampson, son of the late Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson; J. Woodward Philip, son of the late Rear Admiral Philip; Alfred H. Wilkes, son of a deceased naval officer and nephew of Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N.; Rufus King, son of Brig. Gen. Chas. King, U.S.A., retired; Sloan Danenhower, son of a former graduate of the Naval Academy. As alternates the following have been designated in the order named: Geo. W. Simpson, son of Lieut. Col. W. A. Simpson, U.S.A.; W. Price Williamson, son of Chief Engr. Williamson, retired; William Talbert Truxtun; Henry Lyon, son of Capt. H. W. Lyon, U.S.N.; C. F. Ames, nephew of Gen. Jas. Longstreet; John Harrison Knapp, son of Lieutenant Commander Knapp, U.S.N.; Weyman Potter Beehler, son of Comdr. W. A. Beehler, U.S.N.; Cyrus Townsend Brady, jr., son of the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, author.

The mail address for the U.S. gunboat Elcano on the Asiatic Station is care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The ship has been assigned to duty on the Yangtze River, China, and is commanded by Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, on March 12 called a meeting of the Board on Construction to consider the designs of the five new battleships recently authorized by Congress. The board will take up first the 16,000 ton vessels, but as has been stated, these will be identical with the Connecticut and Louisiana, which are under construction. Admiral O'Neil has been preparing plans for the batteries of the two 13,000 ton ships which were also provided for. It is expected that he will get up several alternative plans which will be laid before Rear Admiral Bowles, Chief Constructor, to determine whether the armament they contemplate is not too heavy, taking into consideration other weight for machinery, equipment, etc., and the limit of displacement fixed by Congress. Rear Admiral Bowles is considering the hull plans to be adopted.

There has been a decided improvement in the marksmanship of the ships of the Asiatic Station. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans has sent to the Navy Department a report on gunfire extending over a period of several weeks, and Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, says that the records are quite satisfactory. The Navy Department is much gratified at the success of this target practice, for there is in use on the Asiatic Station a system which is primarily the evolution of the ideas of American naval officers, although one or two features have been borrowed from the British navy. This system incorporates a large sail target, in which nothing counts except hits, and which presents a space as wide as a 12-inch gun turret and much higher. The most important feature of it is the "dotter." This is a device somewhat like a pistol attached to the gun near the breech, and it bears on a small target near the muzzle in the same manner as the gun itself bears on the target afloat. When the gun is discharged the dotting device is simultaneously discharged, and by examining the small target the gunner is enabled to see just how accurate his aim has been.

Rear Admiral Higginson, in a letter to the Navy Department, written on the flagship Kearsarge, on March 9, says that in the week ended March 8 only 57 men of the North Atlantic battleship squadron, out of 2,370 granted shore liberty, failed to report when their liberty had expired, a percentage of 2.4 of absentees. "This showing is most creditable," says the Admiral, "especially after several months spent in the West Indies, where very little liberty could be given. I have also heard from a number of citizens of Pensacola and through the newspapers of the place of the marked sobriety and orderly conduct of the men while on shore. It is therefore with great pleasure that I bring this creditable record of the men of the battleship squadron to the notice of the Department."

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. Arrived at Greenport March 12.
 MACHES and CRAVEN, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
 TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Annapolis. Trying on fuel.
 RODGERS, Ensign John J. Halligan, jr. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.
 GWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.
 DAHLGREN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. Arrived at Greenport March 12.
 MOCASIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. Arrived at Greenport March 12.
 STEWART, Lieut. Arthur B. Hoff. At Annapolis.
 TRUXTON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Norfolk.
 WINSLOW, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At Newport.
 WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk, Va.
 WILKES. In reserve at Key West, Fla.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at Sausalito March 12. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALBERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At Mare Island. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. Arrived at Base Terre March 8. Itinerary: Leave March 14, 1903, due at Kingston, Jamaica, March 24, 1903; leave March 31, 1903, due at Key West, Fla., April 15, 1903; leave April 25, 1903, due at Yorktown, Va., May 7, 1903; leave May 18, 1903, due at Hampton Roads, Va., May 20, 1903. Mail address care Postmaster, New York City, N.Y., domestic postage.
 AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport.
 BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Port Royal. Address care of Postmaster, New York City, N.Y.
 ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. Arrived at Kingston March 2. Itinerary: Leave March 12, arrive Havana March 23, leave April 1, arrive Gardiners Bay April 15; leave May 3, arrive Tompkinsville May 5. Mail address care Postmaster, New York.
 HATFIELD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Sailed March 12 from Pensacola for Mobile. Address all mail care U.S. Dispatch Agent, New York.
 LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. Address Norfolk. On cruise in Chesapeake Bay. At Yorktown.
 MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. Sailed March from San Diego for San Francisco. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Arrived at San Juan Feb. 27. Itinerary of the Monongahela follows: Leave March 19, 1903; due at Yorktown, April 7, 1903; leave April 25, 1903; due at Hampton Roads April 28, 1903. Address all mail to U.S.T.S. Monongahela, care U.S. Dispatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until March 14, (date of steamer sailing from New York). After March 14, address to Yorktown, Va.
 PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed March 8 from Key West for San Juan. Address care Postmaster, New York.
 PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. Arrived at Gloucester Point, Va., March 10.
 TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. Arrived at Boston March 18. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX. At Boston. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
 ALEXANDER. At Bermuda. Address care Postmaster, New York.
 CAESAR. Arrived at Malta March 11. Address care Postmaster, New York.
 HANNIBAL. Sailed March 11 from Norfolk for New London. Address care Postmaster, New York.
 LEBANON. Arrived at Boston March 8. Address care Postmaster, New York.
 LEONIDAS. Sailed March 11 from Pensacola for Baltimore. Address care Postmaster, New York.
 MARCELLUS. Sailed March 2 from Havana for Boston. Address care Postmaster, New York.
 NERO. Sailed March 1 from Aden for Port Said. Address care Postmaster, New York City.
 STERLING. Arrived at Baltimore March 4. Address care Postmaster, New York.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station
 FISH HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nomination sent to the Senate March 9.

Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Clarence F. Ely, of Pennsylvania, to be an assistant surgeon from March 6, 1903, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 6.—Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, detached command of the United States European Squadron, March 20, 1903; to home in the United States.
 Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, retired March 20, 1903. (Section 1443, Revised Statutes, and Section 11, Naval Personnel Act.)
 Ensign R. N. Marble, detached Wheeling, etc.; to home and wait orders.
 Ensign H. E. Lackey, detached Topeka; to Wheeling.
 Chief Gun. M. W. Gilmartin, detached Maine and await orders.
 Gun. C. H. Sheldon, detached Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Maine.
 Pay Dir. J. N. Speel, detached Illinois; to home and await orders.
 Paym. D. Potter, detached Hancock; to Illinois.
 Corp. J. I. Haley, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to Nevada.
 Corp. B. D. Pender, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 Corp. A. L. Sundqvist, detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.
 Paym. Ck. M. D. Stuart, appointed March 6, 1903, for duty on board Yankton.
 Paym. Ck. W. H. Jordan, appointed March 6, 1903, for duty on board Arkansas.

MARCH 7.—Rear Admiral A. B. H. Lillie (retired), detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.; to home. Retired from March 6, 1903. (Section 1443, R.S., and Section 11, Naval Personnel Act.)
 Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin, detached command Hancock, to Asiatic Station, via steamer American Maru, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1903.
 Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Peters, to duty in compass office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., March 30, 1903, and in charge of compass office on detachment of Comdr. Badger.
 Lieut. C. L. Hussey, detached Hartford; to duty on staff of Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, commander-in-chief of European Squadron.
 Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey, detached Hancock; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., duty in office of Naval Intelligence.
 Lieut. W. C. Herbert, detached Hancock; to Bennington, duty in charge engineering department of that vessel.
 Lieut. W. H. Reynolds, detached Hancock; to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., duty in connection with crew of Florida, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.
 Ensign L. A. Cotten, detached Hancock; to Washing-

ton, D.C., March 19, 1903, for examination for promotion; then to Franklin, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Ensign E. Courtney, detached Hancock; to Hartford, March 23, 1903.

Chief Engr. D. Smith (retired), appointed chief engineer on the retired list, with the rank of rear admiral, from March 3, 1899.

Paym. Ck. J. C. Palmer, appointment dated April 12, 1902, for duty on board Illinois, revoked.

MARCH 8.—Sunday.

MARCH 9.—Capt. C. J. Barclay, detached duty Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; May 20, 1903; to duty as commandant of Navy Yard and Station, Puget Sound, Wash., June 1, 1903.
 Surg. G. P. Lumsden, detached Hancock; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. J. J. Walsh, detached Hancock, to home and wait orders.

Paym. Ck. D. McKenzie, appointed March 9, 1903, for duty at Naval Training Station, Coaster's Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Comdr. J. R. Selfridge, detached command Princeton; to home.

Comdr. A. Marix, detached Asiatic Station; to home.

Comdr. J. A. Norris, detached Philippine Longitudinal Expedition; to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. N. P. Olmsted, detached Yorktown; to home.

Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon, to Yorktown.

Pay Insp. J. R. Martin, to duty purchasing pay officer, Manila, P.I.

Passed Asst. Paym. C. Conrad, detached New Orleans; to Cavite Station for duty as paymaster of yard.

Asst. Paym. F. E. Holt, to Iria.

Asst. Paym. J. A. B. Smith, jr., to Princeton.

Asst. Paym. E. C. Gudger, to duty as assistant to general storekeeper, Cavite Station.

Asst. Paym. F. B. Colby, detached Cavite Station; to New Orleans.

Asst. Paym. G. W. Pigman, jr., detached Princeton; to home.

MARCH 10.—Capt. C. S. Sperry, detached command Rainbow; to home.

Comdr. G. L. Dyer, to command Rainbow.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Buchanan, commissioned from Dec. 2, 1902.

Lieut. F. Boughter, to command Quilos.

Lieut. R. McLean, detached Asiatic Station; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. H. Holden, commissioned from Feb. 14, 1903.

Lieut. T. D. Parker, commissioned from Feb. 10, 1903.

Midshipman R. P. Schlachach, detached Santee, etc.; to Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., for course of special instruction in naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Midshipman G. S. Radford, detached Santee, etc.; to Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., for course of special instruction in naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Med. Dir. J. R. Waggener, commissioned from Jan. 20, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. H. Haas, commissioned from Jan. 10, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. O. Huntington, J. B. Dennis and E. Thompson, commissioned from Feb. 10, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Bucher, commissioned from Jan. 10, 1903.

Asst. Surg. B. H. Dorsey, appointed March 2, 1903.

Pay Insp. M. C. McDonald, commissioned from Sept. 9, 1902.

Pay Insp. T. J. Cowie, commissioned from Jan. 5, 1903.

Pay Insp. C. S. Williams, commissioned from Dec. 10, 1902.

Paym. W. T. Gray, commissioned from Jan. 19, 1903.

Passed Asst. Paym. R. H. Orr, W. V. H. Rose and C. Morris, Jr., commissioned from Feb. 10, 1903.

Paym. A. F. Huntington, commissioned from Dec. 10, 1902.

Paym. H. H. Balthis, commissioned from Jan. 5, 1903.

Passed Asst. Paym. R. H. Woods, W. H. Merritt, H. L. Robins and F. W. Hart, commissioned from Feb. 10, 1903.

Passed Asst. Paym. F. P. Sackett, commissioned from Nov. 22, 1902.

Passed Asst. Paym. D. M. Addison, commissioned from Dec. 10, 1902.

Passed Asst. Paym. W. H. Doherty, commissioned from Feb. 10, 1903.

Chaplain R. R. Hoes, commissioned from March 2, 1903, with rank of captain.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, commissioned from March 2, 1903, with rank of commander.

War. Mach. J. T. West, retired March 9, 1903; section 1463, Revised Statutes.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, commissioned from Feb. 10, 1903.

MARCH 11.—Ensign L. A. Cotten, orders March 7, 1903, modified, upon completion of examination for promotion, at Washington, D.C.; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Pharm. I. N. Hurd, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to Washington, D.C., March 24, 1903, for examination for retirement; then home and wait orders.

Paym. Ck. G. W. Van Brunt, appointed March 11, 1903, for duty at Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

MARCH 12.—Lieut. R. McLean, detailed Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and report to commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet for special duty in connection with target practice.

Surg. E. S. Bogert, jr., orders to Naval Hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, revoked; detailed Naval Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N.Y., to home and await orders.

P. A. Surg. W. B. Grove, detailed duty with marine detachment, Culebra; to Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Act. Asst. Surg. P. F. McMurdo, to Gloucester.

Pay Ck. T. J. Boland, appointed March 12 for duty on board Richmond, Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Pay Ck. O. F. Cato, appointed March 12 for duty on board New York.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 11.—Capt. W. N. McKelvey, Mare Island, Cal., proceed home and report arrival to the Major General, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

Second Lieut. William Brackett, from home to Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for duty, reporting on March 14.

Capt. L. C. Lucas, Naval War College, Newport, R.I., proceed to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty.

Major Randolph Dickins, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., authorized to delay starting for the East until April 1, 1903.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 5.—Capt. J. W. Howison, assigned to the Manhattan temporarily during the absence of Capt. L. N. Stodder.

2d Lieut. B. L. Brockway, from the Rush to the Grant temporarily.

2d Lieut. H. H. Wolf, from the Windom to the McCulloch.

MARCH 6.—2d Lieut. J. F. Hottel, detached from the Hamilton, on relief, and ordered to the McCulloch.

2d Asst. Eng. Q. B. Newman, from the Onondaga to the Rush.

2d Lieut. R. L. Brockway, from Grant to the Bear.

3d Lieut. W. H. Munter, granted twenty days' leave.

Capt. Francis Tuttle, detached from the Bear, on relief, and placed waiting orders.

Chief Eng. J. B. Coyle, from the Rush to the Perry.

Captain of Engineers J. W. Collins, directed to proceed to New York City on official business.

Capt. J. F. Wild, detached from the Hamilton, granted twenty days' leave, and assigned to the Bear.

Constr. J. W. Lee, ordered to Savannah, Ga., on inspection duty.

MARCH 7.—1st Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, detached from the Forward, on relief, and ordered to the Rush.

Chief Eng. G. B. Maher, detached from the Perry, and granted an extension of sick leave for one month.

MARCH 9.—2d Lieut. J. Mel, detached from the McCulloch, on relief, and ordered to the Galveston.

2d Lieut. A. L. Gamble, from the Thetis to the Morrill.

MARCH 10.—2d Lieut. H. H. Wolf, granted twenty days' leave en route to San Francisco, Cal.

3d Lieut. C. F. Howell, granted twenty days' leave.

Capt. Russell Glover, directed to report at the Department.

Pilot J. L. Whitmore, granted sick leave for one month.

MARCH 11.—2d Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, detached from the Bear, on relief, and ordered to the Perry.

2d Lieut. B. H. Camden, ordered to return to his home, and granted an extension of sick leave for one month.

There are no changes in the table of vessels since it appeared last week.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, March 7, 1903, 12.47 p.m.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Thomas sailed March 6, Brig. Gens. Frank D. Baldwin, Morris C. Foote, 552 enlisted men, 35th, 27th, 31st, 36th Co., Coast Artillery; 14th, 15th Battery, Field Artillery, 118 casualties, 96 sick, 3 insane 183 discharged soldiers.

DAVIS.

FLOATING DRYDOCK FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The United States is to build the largest self-docking steel floating drydock in the world. This will be done by contract with an American dock construction firm. The proposed dock will be towed to the Philippines and will be employed there to receive ships of the displacement of the latest American battleships in order that they may be repaired and cleaned.

Bids for the construction of the dock will be opened on March 14, in the office of Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department. The contract, which will be let as the result of the competition, will, it is expected, amount to more than a million dollars. The appropriation available is \$1,225,000. "It is the declared and acknowledged intention," Rear Admiral Endicott states, "to provide and secure a complete and substantial self-docking steel drydock of American construction suitable for docking all of the present and projected ships of the U.S. Navy for which appropriations have been made, located and installed in complete working order, together with all moorings, wharves, approaches, accessories and appurtenances necessary for its perfect, complete and convenient operation and maintenance." At the present time the larger ships on the Asiatic Station have to go to Hong Kong or Shanghai, and even to Nagasaki, Japan, to be cleaned or repaired, as the docking facilities at present available in the Philippines are entirely inadequate. As a consequence American money goes into the pockets of foreign workmen and contractors, and this is not satisfactory to the Navy Department.

The dock will be an open hearth steel structure, so designed and arranged as to be readily self-docking without the aid of divers or auxiliary constructions. It will be self-containing as to operating machinery, and capable of being towed from place to place without auxiliary bracing. It will be of the general type composed of watertight side walls and body, or pontoons, and divided into sufficient watertight compartments to give great stability. It will have a total length of 500 feet and a clear width of 100 feet. It will have a draught of 30 feet, and a capacity for lifting 18,000 tons, which must be done in four hours. The dock will be designed to dock all classes of vessels of the Navy. It will be provided with boilers and engines, which will provide the necessary power for operation; pumps, a small machine shop, storeroom and quarters, fire service, etc. The acceptance test will be most thorough. Preliminary trials in sinking and raising the dock and operating all machinery will be made. Then a cruiser will enter the dock. If the structure stand the strain, a battleship will take the place of the cruiser, and finally the dock will be completely self-docked. The dock must be completed within twenty-seven months from the date of contract. If not, then the sum of \$100 per day, as liquidated damages, will be deducted from the contract price.

Taken from a private drawer in the desk of a retired naval officer:

I'd like to have a nice, soft job
 Where I could simply be
 A sort of weekly visitor,
 To draw my salary;
 And then, as that got burdensome
 An' seemed inclined to bore me,
 I'd like to have some fellow paid
 To go and draw it for me.

The customs officers at Manila, P.I., seized some small packages of silk, silver and liquor which were not on the manifest of the Army transport Howard, which returned from Hong Kong, where she had been overhauled. Some of the packages were addressed to Army officers and their families, it is said. It is supposed the goods were shipped aboard in ignorance of the custom laws.

The Board on Construction is already at work on the plans for the three 16,000 ton battleships authorized by the Naval Appropriation act of the last session of Congress. These vessels are to be called the Vermont, Kansas and Minnesota. The two 13,000 ton ships are to be called the Mississippi and the Idaho.

Russia is reported to have protested against the intention of the Porte to employ only German officers in the reorganization of the Macedonian gendarmerie. The Russian Embassy recommends that Turkey should employ officers of neutral countries, such as Belgium and Holland.

Congress is to be commended for taking a dose of its own medicine in prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol. It can still be found, however, on tap in the committee rooms.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 5, 1903.

Lieut. A. Streblor, Art. Corps, arrived on the Sheridan and is registered at the Occidental. He was in command of a detachment of Macabebes scouts in Samar, and succeeded in capturing General Lukban, one of the most warlike and troublesome of the late insurrection leaders.

The transport Solace arrived in port on Wednesday morning. Among the passengers were Lieut. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, late governor of Guam; Comdr. E. S. Prime, Lieut. Comdr. W. R. A. Rooney, Ensigns C. T. Wade and J. D. Wainwright, all of the Navy.

The monthly meeting of the Order of the Carabao took the form of a banquet at the Bohemian Club on Saturday evening.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 17th Inf., has reported for duty with his regiment at the Presidio, but Major Lea Febiger, 7th Inf., will take a month's leave before reporting. Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., who has been visiting his daughter in San Francisco, has returned to his post, Fort Douglas, Utah. Capt. D. L. Howell, 7th Inf., with Mrs. Howell and daughter Adah, have just moved from the Nordhoff to the new cantonment quarters at the Depot of Recruit Instruction. Col. and Mrs. F. H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., who have been identified with the social life of Mare Island for several years, started for the Philippines on the transport Logan.

The most brilliant reception of the season was given at the Presidio hop room on Thursday evening by the officers and ladies of the 7th Infantry. The guests of honor were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. T. Van Orsdale and Major and Mrs. C. A. Booth. These two officers have served for over thirty years in the 7th Infantry, and have now been transferred to the 17th. The invitation list embraced all the Army and Navy people in San Francisco and vicinity.

Capt. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf., from Fort D. A. Russell, is visiting his brother, Lieut. I. L. Hunt, 19th Inf., at the Presidio. Major Silas A. Wolf, 19th Inf., who has been on a four months' leave, has reported for duty at the Depot of Recruit Instruction. Lieut. Jesse G. Langdon, Art. Corps, who has been granted a long leave, expects to travel in Europe before reporting for duty.

The transport Sheridan came into port in fine shape and a clean bill of health. She made the round trip in exactly sixty days. Among the passengers were the following officers: Col. F. A. Smith, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., Col. James Forney, Major R. Dickens, Major W. P. Biddle, Capt. F. J. Moses, Capt. L. H. Moses, Capt. T. H. Low, Capt. W. C. Neville, Capt. W. N. McKelvey, Capt. J. G. McGill, Lieuts. C. C. Carpenter, C. H. Lyman, S. A. W. Patterson, H. D. F. Long, W. C. Harlee, H. L. Mathews, P. E. Chamberlin, L. G. Miller, R. Y. Rhea and F. J. Schawle, all of the Marine Corps; Lieuts. W. B. Cowin, 3d Cav., Frederick Goedecke, 26th Inf., A. Streblor, Art. Corps, O. R. Booth, 11th Inf., and B. C. Daley, 13th Inf., and quite a number of contract surgeons.

Lieut. Robert M. Brambila, 14th Inf., did not sail with his regiment, as he was taken ill and was sent to the general hospital. Capt. H. L. Jackson, 1st Inf., on recruiting duty at Los Angeles, Cal., is in the city. Capt. A. W. Taylor, retired, and Chaplain W. H. Scott, retired, registered at the Occidental the first of the week. Capt. Frank B. Andrus, 8th Inf., and Major William D. Bell, surgeon of Volunteers, came in on the Pekin Wednesday morning.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 7, 1903.

Capt. H. B. Crosby, 14th Cav., stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is spending a few days in El Paso, remaining here to meet his wife, who is on one of the Rock Island trains which has been snow-bound in New Mexico for nearly a week.

Mrs. Corcoran, wife of Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav., has been quite sick since her arrival at her mother's home in El Paso.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U.S.N., spent a short time in El Paso this week, much to the delight of hundreds of people, who were all eager to see him. In deference to the wishes of the Admiral only a very informal reception was held at the depot, in the office of the general manager. Among those who met Admiral Schley and party were Mayor and Mrs. B. F. Hammett, Mrs. Hammett, jr., Capt. J. A. Smith and Miss Lillie Smith, Mr. Fagan, Mr. McWilliam. Mrs. Schley was ill and not able to leave the car. While in Mr. Martin's office Admiral Schley received a telegram inviting him to respond to the toast to the Iroquois Club in Chicago. With Admiral and Mrs. Schley were Gen. and Mrs. McClure, the Misses Curtin and Welsh. The party will go to Los Angeles, where Admiral and Mrs. Schley will visit the latter's brother and then return to the east by a northern route.

Gen. John W. Barlow, U.S.A., retired, of the Boundary Commission, accompanied by Col. Jacobo Blanco, the Mexican representative, left El Paso this week for Nogales, Ariz., to inspect the monuments that are being painted.

Miss Edith Neuman of El Paso gave a progressive game party last week at her home, complimentary to Miss Mary Fehet, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edmond G. Fehet, U.S.A., who is visiting her cousin, Miss Nina Neff.

The engagement has been announced in the El Paso Herald of Miss Pearl Cartwright, who formerly lived in town, to Lieut. William Graham, U.S.A. The wedding will take place in the early summer at Berkeley, Cal.

One of the most delightful receptions of the season was given Tuesday before the beginning of Lent by Mrs. Joseph Magoffin of El Paso, complimentary to her daughter, Mrs. William J. Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 13th Cav., and Mrs. T. Ely of Los Angeles. In the evening Mrs. Magoffin gave a musicale which was as delightful as the afternoon reception. Among those present of the Army people were Gen. and Mrs. John W. Barlow, Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Haskell, Major and Mrs. Colville P. Territt, Miss Territt, Miss Logan, Miss Evelyn Logan, Mrs. Walter H. Howe, jr., Miss Mary Fehet, Mrs. E. Neff, Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, Lieuts. George H. Shields and John S. Hamilton.

Mrs. Clinton, mother of Capt. James W. Clinton, arrived at the post recently on a visit. Capt. and Mrs. Alfred T. Smith arrived at the post this week from Washington, D.C., and are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Haskell until their quarters are ready for occupancy. Captain Smith was married last week to Miss Annie Pike of Wash-

ington, D.C., and the bride will be most heartily welcomed to the 12th.

Mrs. Harry L. Haskell has issued invitations for two luncheons next week on Tuesday and Thursday, the first complimentary to Mrs. Alfred T. Smith and the second in honor of Mrs. John W. Barlow and Mrs. Clinton, mother of Capt. James W. Clinton.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 9, 1903.

Lieutenants Carson, Browne and Canfield, jr., of the Artillery, passed Saturday and Sunday in the vicinity of Wakefield in quest of the festive duck.

The preliminary work of the surveying and clearing up was commenced last week on the race track and grounds of the association park. It is the present intention to inaugurate the opening of the season by a baseball game with one of the leading universities. The team's schedule for the early season is as follows: April 27, Bethany, of Lindsborg, here; May 2, Topeka Business College, here; May 18, Kansas State Agricultural College, here, and June 8, abroad; May 25, Emporia College, here; May 30, Emporia State Normal, here; May 3, St. Mary's College, at St. Mary's.

Instructions from the War Department have announced that the troops from this post have been chosen to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis on April 30 and May 1 and 2, providing the Exposition Company decides that it can afford to foot the transportation bill. At least seventy cars of all descriptions will be needed to transport the seven troops and four batteries with two bands. One troop will remain in the post to do the necessary guard duty.

On Friday afternoon, two prisoners deserted, the sentry in charge accompanying them. The city marshal captured them at Abilene some twenty miles away. All three are in the post guard house now, trying to figure out what will be the limit. Of course the G.C.M. that handles their respective cases will give due attention to that subject.

Capt. Alexander M. Davis, Subsistence Dept., who has been ordered here for duty, is now en route from the Philippines, where he has been for the past two years.

The second riding competition of the season held in the post riding hall on Saturday afternoon was productive in several ways; an immense crowd, plenty of excitement, no little merriment, superb feats of horsemanship and one injury—enough to crowd into one afternoon, surely. Every seat and even every available bit of standing room was preempted long before the stated time. An excursion from Manhattan brought in many students from the State College—both sexes, of course. Captain Short was in his element, and the events were gone through with and judged with a spirit and precision that would have done credit to a Madison Square Garden performance. To be sure the judges were compelled to resort to rather undignified movements, in the last event, with a bucking horse doing his best to "start something." Before the first event the 4th Cavalry band rendered several enlivening airs, and as each event was called the contestants entered and paraded the arena to suitable music. In the Roman riding event the audience fairly went wild with its excitement. The high jump was a heart breaking contest, both horses clearing the bars at 6 feet 6 inches. Both animals won no stint of praise for their graceful and wonderful work and their riders as well came in for their share. The bareback contest was won by Private Stevens, 7th Field Battery a popular decision.

The competition in the Roman riding was more than keen and finally narrowed down to Private Rehm of I Troop and Corporal Hall of K. 8th Cav. As the latter was making his last round his near horse stumbled at the hurdles bringing both mounts to the ground, with Hall underneath one of the animals. He was immediately extricated without any broken bones, although badly bruised. The ribbon went to Rehm. Leslie, 6th Field Battery, proved the best man in the potato race; Carson of I Troop, 8th Cav., won the tent pegging contest. The mounted fencing contest proved a travesty; Haines of B. 4th Cav., received the ribbon, but it was a clear case of cut and slash. The performance created no end of amusement however. The bucking contest brought out gameness in men and animals. It was the real thing. One recruit who claimed to be a horse breaker was thrown so high that there were serious doubts entertained as to whether he would come down or not. Had it not been for the roof, he would still be continuing his upward flight. Sergeant Gehm, Troop D, 4th Cav., won the contest by some game riding.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., March 7, 1903.

The members of Company B's Fun Club entertained the garrison on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, in a most amusing way. The program was a very clever one, consisting of songs, dances, sketches and a very artistic cake-walk. The artists handled their parts in the most approved professional manner, while occasional "cracks" at members in the audience never failed of a hit.

The band gave one of its delightful concerts on Monday, Feb. 23, at the Montana Club. A large number of the officers and ladies were present to hear the popular program which was rendered. A few days later the members of the band were surprised on receiving a check for \$100 from the Montana Club as a token of its appreciation.

Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney is quite ill and is confined to his bed. It is hoped that he will soon recover, as he is one of our popular society officers.

Mrs. Nelson, wife of Capt. H. B. Nelson, and her daughter Hazel returned from a short visit to Butte, Mont., Monday, March 2. Contract Surgeon Sievers, who has been on duty at Fort Missoula for the past month, returned to the fort during the week.

Mrs. Jenks, wife of Capt. I. C. Jenks, gave a luncheon Saturday afternoon, March 7, at which she entertained a large number of her friends. At 1:30 o'clock lunch was served at small tables having hyacinths and daffodils for their floral decorations and dainty Japanese water-color place cards at each cover. Later in the afternoon the ladies amused themselves with cards. Among the guests were Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Sievers, Mrs. Dent, Miss Miller, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, jr., Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. McGinnis, Mrs. Kessler, Miss Kessler, Mrs. Larson, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Piggott, Mrs. Love and Mrs. Babcock.

A number of the officers and ladies formed several parties and witnessed the performance of "The Little

Duchess" at the Helena Theater Friday night, March 6. Col. Leon A. Matile entertained Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, while Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson were the guests of Capt. W. B. Cochran.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., left Saturday evening, March 7, for Missoula, Mont., where they will spend a four days' leave. Captain and Mrs. Jenks and Captain and Mrs. Nelson will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis on Saturday evening, March 7, at an elaborate dinner.

Pvt. John H. Douglass, of Company D, 24th Inf., who died March 1, was buried with military honors Tuesday morning, March 3.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 9, 1903.

Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick of the post entertained with euchre Saturday afternoon, March 7. The favors were won by Mrs. J. L. Hunting, Miss Laura Hook, Mrs. Eugene Lysle, and Mrs. Jeffers. Other guests present were Mrs. C. L. Knapp, Mrs. J. S. Rice, Mrs. Wm. Barnes, Mrs. Charles Snyder, Miss Kate Albright, Mrs. P. G. Lowe, Mrs. E. T. Catlin, Mrs. Wm. Fortescue, Miss Carolin Barnes, Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, Mrs. N. W. Shaw, Miss Rhoda MacFarlane, Miss Nettie Cochran, Mrs. Wilson Lowe.

Miss Mary Belle Wilson of Chicago, Ill., is expected soon to visit Miss Mary McClaughry of the post.

Former Capt. R. P. Hobson lectured in Leavenworth at the opera house on the night of March 5. He was introduced by Major McClaughry of the Federal prison, and was greeted by quite an enthusiastic audience, his subject was "The United States as a World Power." He is quite an able lecturer and was the guest of Capt. J. H. Beacom, 6th Inf., during his stay here.

Capt. G. W. Van Deusen will leave in a few days for New York to join Mrs. Van Deusen, who has been visiting relatives for the past few weeks. Chaplain and Mrs. George Robinson will come to Fort Leavenworth about March 15, to visit friends. They were stationed at this post for a long time. Miss Bates is visiting her brother, Lieut. W. T. Bates, at the post. Mrs. Bullet, of Fort Niobrara, Neb., is visiting Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick. Miss Marie Cavanaugh is expected in a short time from Fort Robinson, Neb., to visit Miss Geraldine Taylor.

Capt. Horace M. Reeves, 17th Inf., acting inspector general of the Department of Missouri, has gone to Omaha, Neb., after inspecting all the ordinance property of the post.

It is thought that the troops which are to participate in the dedication of the St. Louis exposition will leave on April 30. The organizations that will take part from this post are ten companies of the 6th Infantry, the battalion of Engineers, four companies; the two batteries, and two troops of the 4th Cavalry. In all there are about 1,500 soldiers who will leave this post, and their stay in St. Louis will be about a week, when they will return here.

PENSACOLA.

Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., March 9, 1903.

This marks the third day's session of the general court-martial which met here on March 6 for the trial of Ensign Ward K. Wortman, U.S. Navy, of the Massachusetts. Many of the witnesses have been examined, and it is probable that the evidence will be concluded by tomorrow. The accused is represented by Lieut. W. R. M. Field, of the Illinois, and Lieut. H. C. Mustin, of the Kearsarge, as counsel, and the judge advocate of the court is Lieut. Comdr. C. McK. Winslow, of the Bureau of Navigation. The court has decided that the declaration of the accused, made before the court of inquiry, is inadmissible as evidence in the present trial. This point was stubbornly contested by both the judge advocate and the counsel for the accused, and the decision of the court is considered an important victory for the latter.

The Prairie, Scorpion and Atlanta arrived during the last week, and, after coaling and taking on stores, the Prairie sailed on Friday for Key West.

It is reported that the Maine will arrive here in the course of a few days, and the Isla de Luzon is expected from Mobile, and will undergo extensive repairs here.

Among the officers of the fleet, well known here, are: Faym. W. B. Wilcox, of the Alabama; Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Hodgson, of the Indiana, both of whom were formerly attached to the yard, and F. A. Paym. A. F. Huntington, of the Iowa. Paymaster Huntington lived here for about two years, with his father, the late Comdr. C. L. Huntington, who was commandant of the yard, and for whom the people of Pensacola will always cherish an affectionate regard. Chaplain W. G. Isaacs, of the Kearsarge, is an old resident of this place, having spent the greater portion of his boyhood days here, and has many relatives here and in Pensacola.

Comdr. R. T. Jasper, U.S.N., retired, is spending the winter with his daughter, Mrs. DuBose, wife of Naval Constructor W. G. DuBose, who is head of the construction and repair department of the yard.

Miss Wood, the charming young lady of Norfolk, Va., is visiting the family of Carpenter J. T. S. Miller, U.S.N. Surgeon. T. A. Berryhill, U.S.N., until recently medical officer of this station, is now on temporary duty at Fort Royal, S.C. Pharmacist Richard Waggener, U.S.N., who was recently on duty at Key West, is again stationed at this yard.

The U.S. collier Leonidas has finished discharging her cargo of coal, and it is believed will return to Norfolk for another cargo for the fleet.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., March 8, 1903.

President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to attend the banquet tendered by the Ancient and Honorable Company of Boston to the London Company in October. The guests are to arrive in the Mayflower, especially chartered for their use. The banquet will be in Symphony Hall, and will be one of the finest ever given in Boston. The Londoners are to visit New York, Washington and other cities during their stay.

There is genuine regret at the Boston Navy Yard over the early departure of Capt. C. J. Barclay, who has endeared himself to all.

At the request of Adjutant General Corbin, U.S.A., Governor Bates has named the officers of his staff at the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Fair in St. Louis in 1904. They are Col. James G. White, Lieut. Col. F. B. Carpenter and Major Charles Hayden, of the M.V.M., as well as members of his official staff.

Lieutenant General Miles will be a guest of the State at the Evacuation Day exercises, March 17. He will be put up at the Touraine, and during his stay will have a crack Cavalry escort.

Miss Elsie Pillsbury, daughter of Capt. John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., has announced her engagement to Mr. Edward Richardson, of Boston, brother of Harvard's celebrated runner.

The new tug for the Army Quartermaster's Department, the Henry Wilson, was duly christened last week, and proves a welcome adjunct of the Coast Artillery Service. She was built at the works of Fusesy & Jones,

is 110 feet over all, and thoroughly up to date. Richard J. Larson has been transferred to her command from the General Ayres, which has been sold. The tug runs regularly between the city and fortifications in the harbor. Lieut. H. H. Hough, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hough have been in Boston of late. They left Wednesday for New York and will return shortly, as Lieutenant Hough has been ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle, of the U.S.S. Guisaco, and Mrs. Doyle are at the Berkely Hotel during their stay in Boston.

Medical Director George F. Winslow, U.S.N., has been in Boston from New Bedford, where he is on waiting orders pending his retirement. His career dates back to the Civil War days, when after the surrender of Fort Fisher, he was placed in charge of the hospital and attended all the surgical operations.

Lieut. Comdr. Roy C. Smith, who married a daughter of Admiral Sampson, writes to his Boston friends he is much pleased with his new duty as naval attaché at Paris, succeeding Comdr. Giles B. Harber, who has been ordered home.

Capt. A. B. Chick, of Battery G, 1st Heavy Artillery, M.V.M., has been presented by his command with a silver loving cup for his faithful service of twenty-four years.

Lieut. Homer B. Grant is greatly missed at Fort Banks, where he has been since returning from the Philippines. Col. John L. Tiernon, commanding the Coast Artillery District hereabouts; Gen. Francis H. Appleton, past commander of the S.A.R.; Col. Charles K. Darling, 6th Inf., M.V.M.; Col. James A. Frye, commanding the 1st Heavy Artillery; Capt. Boardman Hall, of the 1st Brigade, M.V.M., staff, were patrons at an unusual testimonial in Boston last week, tendered the New England representative of the Army and Navy Journal. Dr. and Mrs. Cox and others of Colonel Tiernon's staff were present, the new full-dress uniform being greatly admired. In the audience was Miss Daphne Wood, daughter of Major Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf., stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah. M. H. B.

SOCIAL LIFE AT FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, March 6, 1903.

Each officer and lady of the eight companies, 25th Infantry stationed at Fort Niobrara, received a tiny card having below the script engraved name, "Mrs. Daniel Herman Boush," the words: "At home—Thursdays, four to six o'clock, December, January and February." These cards set all social wheels in motion at the post. They were the precursors of cosy, informal, jolly, weekly meetings, whereat Miss Henrietta Roberts Bruce dispensed frequent teas from cups as delicate and vivifying as her own personality.

Mrs. Boush, the toast of the 17th Infantry, did the honors of welcome with sincere grace and a tact peculiarly her own. Thursdays became the day of the week to look forward to at Fort Niobrara.

The regiment was not entirely united, perhaps, in all the essential meaning for the term, after the organization was scattered through the provinces north of Manila, and last September at Fort Niobrara personal acquaintance did not obtain between all of its line and field and staff. There were no animosities apparent. The officers and ladies of the 25th were not in social union with one another.

The colonel of the 25th and wife spent a portion of the winter in the East, enjoying a well-earned leave of absence for a few weeks. The Boush family might have isolated itself, and, maybe, bewailed social congenialities. Instead, these samaritan diplomats didn't give Jack Frost a chance to make ice. Thanks to their "At homes," people got acquainted and formed personal friendships before conventional negatives had a chance to set in. Looking backward four or five months, the 25th can see how large is its debt of gratitude, a debt to which a simple loving cup, given on the twenty-ninth wedding anniversary of the wedding of Harriet Rapp and our senior Major typifies in a small measure. Thirty-three officers present for duty with the regiment contributed gladly to buy that cup.

Along in December there came to each of us an announcement of a tissue paper party to be given Feb. 18, in Gordon Hall, by Major and Mrs. Daniel Herman Boush. A little later Annie Augusta Rapp Bullock came to visit her sister. Mrs. Bullock made the Boush mansion a bee-hive of tissue paper industrial products. She made scores upon scores of rosettes, lamp screens, algillettes, muffs, ballet dancers, umbrellas, flags, flowers, menu covers, hats and bonnets, each and every one designed and made with deft and artistic industry performed by Mrs. Boush. These souvenirs alone would seem to make the tissue paper party memorable.

One afternoon in early January, just after the bachelors' hop also in Gordon Hall, every lady and gentleman at Fort Niobrara received a roll of crepe as big as a napkin, dexterously knotted with ribbon. The roll looked like a manuscript in angular Japanese characters. Speculation and anticipation was rife, but realization went beyond either.

Mrs. Bullock had transformed the rear parlors of the Boush quarters into a veritable Japanese home of Geisha girls. Faces had been bewitchingly transformed from fair American lineaments into cupid-provoking Japs. When those Geisha girls unfolded themselves from their mats, and, courtesying, pressed dainty cups of fragrant tea upon the guests, we could at first only stare at the tableaux and forget that we had tongues. We just regarded our sense of sight as if spectators at any other artistic impersonation of loveliness, or at a picture limned with such pleasing fidelity that artists and painters become temporarily forgotten in our appreciation of the product.

A FRIEND.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 10, 1903.

Captain Brownson states that it is his intention to begin work this summer on every one of the new buildings—the auditorium, the administration building, the library, the gymnasium, the officers' mess hall and the officers' quarters. The superintendent's room will occupy ground, part of which is now covered by the residence of Mrs. John Kealey, the widow who still holds her place and has defied the Government to move her.

Full preparations are being made for the 300 or more midshipmen now authorized. Some will enter in May, but most of them after the September examinations. In place of the 300 midshipmen now in the Academy during the next academic year, there will be about 650. Funds are available for the construction of a temporary dormitory now in the course of construction, and another shortly to be begun. These will give ample accommodation for the full number.

Heretofore there have been four companies in the battalion, but the larger number of midshipmen will make it necessary that at least six and possibly eight companies be formed. Should it be formed there will be two battalions of four companies each, and regimental maneuvers could be conducted. These would very greatly add to the interest of the drill.

The divisional formation is likely to be continued even though the companies are changed, as it has been found to be the best possible system.

The board of officers, consisting of Rear Admirals Peter C. Amerson and W. L. Field (both retired) and Lieut. W. L. Field, which has for some time been considering the claim of \$150,000 for extra work on the new armory and boat house, will make their report this week. They will also report on a site for the power house.

The Naval Academy boat crews and baseball team had their first outdoor practice work Wednesday, March 4.

There are in all fifty-five candidates for positions in the boat crews and over fifty who are trying for a place on the baseball team. The fourth class has furnished a number of promising candidates. Three crews were made up, and they went out on the Severn for a short spin. Ensign J. W. Timmons, U.S.N., will have charge of the oarsmen, while William J. Clarke, of the Washington team, will coach the baseball team.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 10, 1903.

The indoor meet is on the program for the close of the present week, Saturday, March 14.

The ninth birthday of the Reading Club was celebrated at the house of the president, Mrs. Larned, on Thursday afternoon, March 5. "Lafayette" was the subject of a lecture in French, delivered by Prof. Mabileau, of Paris, on Friday afternoon, and thoroughly enjoyed by the Corps of Cadets and others conversant with the language.

The weekly ride in the hall and a fencing contest in the gymnasium were the events of Saturday afternoon. In the evening a cadet hop was held in Cullum Hall, and unusually well attended for the season. The Misses Spurgin, Moon, Budd, Halland, Smith, Weefers, Mills, Hobbs, Clayton, Vandergrift, Todd, Bennett and Norton were a few among the guests present.

Dr. and Mrs. G. Lloyd Magruder, of Washington, spent Sunday at the post as guests at the hotel. Mr. W. J. Steinwender, of Princeton, also a guest at the hotel, is coaching the baseball team for the coming season. Cadet E. F. Graham, first class, is captain of the team. Cadets Graves, of football fame, and Nell, who has already won distinction at left field, are also members of the team.

Capt. H. C. Hodges, 2nd Inf., has been a guest of Captain Landis. Rev. Arthur Wentworth Salm, of New York, conducted the services and preached at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday morning in the absence of the chaplain. Mr. Nelson Durand, of Stanton, Pa., is among the guests recently registered at the hotel.

The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of Colonel Mills that Feb. 22 and Decoration Day be added to the other holidays that are observed at West Point.

The office of company quartermaster sergeant has been added to each of the six companies of the Battalion of Cadets, and the following are the appointees: Cadets Anderson, W.D.A.; Cooper, Danford, Richardson, R.C.; Hackett and Reilly, H.J.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., March 9, 1903.

Lieut. Frederick H. Svenson, 3d Inf., formerly of the 2d Inf., arrived from Fort Crook, Neb., with Mrs. Svenson and her two little daughters.

Sunday evening, March 1, Mrs. James H. McRae gave an informal supper to the officers of the 3d Infantry. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Frank B. Watson, Dr. James Wallace Van Dusen, Capt. Russell C. Langdon, Dr. Harper Pettycord, Lieut. Bernard Sharp, Lieut. George W. Ewell, Lieut. William C. Stone, Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, Miss Rosa C. Davis, Miss Mary R. Williams. Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Lieut. Vernon Wright Bolter, 20th Inf., and Miss Katherine Johnston Myers, of Columbus, on March 2.

Lieuts. Oliver H. Dockery and William Stone, 3d Inf., gave a delightful theater party at the Great Southern, Columbus, on March 3, to see Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The guests were: Mrs. J. H. McRae, Mrs. Frank B. Watson, Dr. Harper Pettycord, Miss Welty, Miss M. Williams.

Thursday afternoon the Ladies' Card Club played at cards at the residence of Mrs. Frank B. Watson. Mrs. G. H. Estes, Jr., won the prize, a very handsome bonbon dish.

Dr. F. H. Welty, the father of Mrs. Frederick W. Krug; Miss Welty and Miss Katherine Krug left for De Bois, Wyo., on March 8. Dr. Welty arrived Wednesday to take his daughter, Miss Welty, to her home. Mrs. Bankhead, the mother of Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, staid a few days with her son, and left for her home in the South. Capt. G. H. Estes, Jr., has taken a party of recruits to Alabama, and will revisit his mother in Alabama on his way back.

FORT WALLA WALLA.

Fort Walla Walla, Wash., March 7, 1903.

Although we have not been heard from since our arrival here in Walla Walla, yet we have not been behind other garrisons in gaieties this winter. Any number of receptions, dinners, card parties, hops and theater parties have been given.

The last closing social functions before Lent was a very delightful reception given by Mrs. Haskell in honor of Mrs. Stodter, who has just returned from the east. The house was beautifully decorated with pink carnations and ferns, and the soft, pink glow from the numerous candles made a very pretty effect. Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Armstrong assisted Mrs. Haskell in receiving.

The bal poudre and cotillion was a great success. A hundred and twenty-five invitations were sent out, and thirty-five couples took part in the cotillion, which was led by Capt. E. F. McClachlin and Mrs. Armstrong. The decorations of the hall were unusually pretty with the flags, sabers and guidons, and the music by the 9th Cavalry Band was excellent. After the last strains of "Home, Sweet Home" had died away, a toast was drunk in honor of Col. E. S. Godfrey, the colonel of the regiment, in which all joined heartily.

Now that spring is here the officers are greatly interested in polo and baseball. Last week an exciting game of ball took place between the Walla Walla nine and the officers of the garrison. Score, 10 to 9, in favor of the town nine.

STATE TROOPS.

When Adj. Gen. Nelson Henry, of New York, accompanied by other members of the Governor's staff, reviewed the 1st Battery at its armory on the evening of March 11, all present were treated to a big surprise. The battery was handsomely formed, dismounted, by 1st Sergeant Jansen, and turned over to Capt. Louis Wendel, its commander, who, after saluting the Adjutant General, marched the battery past as in review, and then formed it in four ranks with open files. None of the guests could imagine for a moment what the Captain was about, and they were wondering whether or no he had devised a new ceremony of review of his own. Captain Wendel then gave a clap of hands, and off came all the helmets in unison, which were laid on the floor to the right of each man. Then at subsequent claps of the hands, gloves, belts and sabers and coats were taken off and laid on the floor, the batterymen then standing revealed in blue flannel Army shirts with red washable neck scarfs. At another signal from the Captain each man took his saber from its sheath on the floor, and then went through a physical drill with the saber, accompanied by music. It was a beautiful drill, executed in remarkable unison, and at once won the delight of all the military men and others present. Adjutant General Henry himself started the applause, which fairly shook the assembly hall. The hope was generally expressed that the battery may give this drill at the coming tournament of the Military Athletic League at Madison Square Garden, and it would certainly be a drawing number and a unique exhibition. Visiting off-

icers present were unsparing in their praise of the exhibition of the battery. In the review that followed, the battery acquitted itself with its customary proficiency. Captain Wendel, during the military evolutions of the evening, was assisted by Lieuts. T. F. Schmidt, S. Elkan, M. Seyfried, E. M. Muller and Surgeon F. L. Fuchs. General Henry was accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Fry, Major C. O. Davis, Capt. W. L. Lihauer and Lieut. C. Matlock. Among other guests present were: Col. W. G. Bates, 71st Regiment, and wife; Col. Guilford Hurry, C.S., on staff of General Roe; Brevet Major David Wilson, 2d Battery; Lieut. G. E. Laing, 2d Battery; Mrs. Henry, wife of the Adjutant General; Secretary John P. Gustavson, of the Army Board. General Henry, at the conclusion of the military exercises, complimented Captain Wendel and his officers and men on the work of the battery, which, he said, could not be praised too highly. The wife of the General was presented with a collection of American beauty roses. Handsome souvenirs were presented to all the women present, and dancing concluded a most pleasant evening.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., looked over the 9th N.Y., in command of Col. W. F. Morris, with critical eye, at a review tendered him at the regimental armory on the evening of March 11. The regiment turned out twelve commands of sixteen solid files each, divided into three somewhat at sea themselves on the new bill, but there is one thing that they did learn, that the new rifle will not be issued for the militia until late in the fall, and possibly not this year, consequently the M.V.M. will go to camp once more with the old Springfield.

The annual games and reception of the 8th N.Y., Colonel Jarvis, will be held at the armory on Saturday evening, April 4. Among the events is a wall-scaling contest open to teams of eight men from any outside organization for the championship of the M.A.L. There is also a one and two-mile bicycle race open to all members of the M.A.L. Entries close March 27 with Supt. Robert B. Breen at the armory, Ninety-fourth street and Park avenue, New York City.

Major General Roe, of New York, will review the 2d Battery, Captain Wilson, at its armory, Bathgate avenue, near 177th street, Bronx, on Thursday evening, March 19.

The semi-finals for the annual mounted tournament of Squadron A of New York will be held at the armory on March 14.

Colonel Watres, of the 13th Infantry of Pennsylvania, president of the N.G. Association of Pennsylvania, has called a meeting to be composed of delegates from the different military organizations of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, Tuesday, March 17. The chief nature of the meeting will be to discuss the present legislation.

Capt. Thomas E. Jackson, Co. G, 47th N.Y., has been unanimously elected major. He has the reputation of being a competent and energetic officer, and first joined the regiment as a private in 1885. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles will review the regiment at its armory on Saturday evening, March 28.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., will review the 13th N.Y. at its armory on Wednesday evening, March 25.

General Roe will review the 2d Signal Corps, N.Y., Captain Baldwin, at its armory in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, March 25.

Co. B, 12th N.Y., Captain Burr, has won the shooting contest for the Jones trophy for teams of ten men in the regiment, scoring 412 points out of a possible 600.

Former Lieut. W. DeW. Dimock, of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York, has been elected to command the 4th Division. Lieut. D. N. B. Sturgis, one of the charter members of the battalion, has resigned.

Corpl. Wm. D. Bigelow, Co. A, 7th N.Y., has been elected second lieutenant of Co. A, 9th N.Y.

Brig. Gen. E. A. Campbell, N.G.N.J., will review the 4th Regiment of Jersey City at its armory on Tuesday evening, March 24.

Col. Stephen H. Olin, senior A.A.G. on the staff of General Roe, of New York, has resigned, and Lieut. Col. Frederick Phisterer, junior A.A.G., has been appointed in his stead. Colonel Phisterer, who holds the brevet of brigadier general for long service, joined the U.S. Army as a private of Artillery in 1863, and was honorably discharged as captain in 1870. His son, Frederick W. Phisterer, is a captain in the Coast Artillery of the Army. Colonel Olin has most ably filled the duties of his office.

Major J. M. Woodbury, Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New York City, has been appointed surgeon of the 2d Regiment, to succeed Dr. Bennett S. Beach, who has resigned on account of business, much to the regret of the entire regiment, after ten years' service.

It is considered probable that the 1st Maine Infantry and possibly the 2d Infantry with the Naval Militia of the State and the Signal Corps will take part in the Army and Navy maneuvers off Portland this summer. The matter has also been discussed at Augusta and by the officers of the Maine militia.

GENERAL CHAFFEE REVIEWS 7TH N.Y.

The 7th N.Y., in command of Col. Daniel Appleton, did itself even more credit than usual upon the occasion of the review by Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., at the armory on the evening of March 19.

For the review the regiment assembled with its usual promptness at 8 o'clock sharp, being equalized into ten companies, each of thirty-two solid files front, and divided into two battalions. The first battalion was in command of Major Lydecker, and the second was under Major Fisk. The uniform worn included gray coats and white trousers, and when the regiment was handsomely formed in line of masses it presented a splendid appearance.

The members of the staff of General Chaffee present were: Capt. F. De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf.; Capt. J. R. Lindsey, 15th Cav.; Lieut. R. B. Harper, 7th Cav., aides; Col. T. H. Barry, A.G.; Col. G. H. Burton, I.G.; Col. E. Hunter, J.A.; Col. J. Simpson, Q.M.D.; Lieut. Col. E. E. Dravo, S.D.; Col. H. Lippincott, Chief Surg.; Col. P. S. Dodge, Chief Paym.; Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, C.E.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Reilly, O.D.; Col. H. C. Dunwoodie, Signal Corps; and Major G. F. E. Harrison, Art. Insp.

No command could have preserved greater steadiness during a standing review than the 7th did, and the military display of the evening ranks among the best the regiment has ever given.

Following the review came evening parade in line, and during this ceremony the regimental rifle team, the fifteen distinguished experts, the twenty-six experts and the 120 sharpshooters of the regiment of last season were ordered to the front and center, after which Major

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General Chaffee, accompanied by Colonel Appleton, passed along the lines of marksmen, and, looking each man squarely in the face, the General saluted each. This is the first time that such an honor has been rendered by a distinguished reviewing officer, and the compliment was most highly appreciated; in fact, it was a general topic of discussion after the ceremonies.

Conspicuous among the assembled marksmen were Capt. W. J. Underwood, who has twenty-five years of qualification at Creedmoor as a crack shot to his credit; Capt. W. H. Palmer, who has twenty-six; Private W. N. Bavier, twenty-six; Major W. C. Fisk, twenty-four; Capt. J. E. Schuyler, twenty-two; Capt. R. Mazet, twenty; Lieut. H. V. D. Black, twenty-three; Capt. R. H. McLean, twenty-one; Sergt. W. M. Halsted, nineteen; Capt. B. B. McAlpin, ten; Lieut. L. W. Stotesbury, ten; Private J. K. Green, twenty-four; Lieut. L. C. Jocelyn, nineteen; Capt. J. A. Davidson, sixteen; Lieut. T. C. Wiswell, fourteen; Capt. G. A. Shastey and Lieut. G. S. Towle, fifteen; Private W. H. Hanley, twenty-one; and Lieut. R. M. Killock, twenty. Next Co. C, Captain McDougall; Co. B, Captain Schuyler, and Co. H, Captain Wotherspoon, who won the three prizes offered by the State for the highest general figure of merit in the brigade at Creedmoor, were marched to the front and center, and General Chaffee again passed down the lines and saluted each man with his hand at his chapeau.

A short regimental drill followed, the movements including a march in column of fours, forming column of masses and left front into line of masses, and marching to the front and rear in double time. These evolutions were all most perfectly executed. Following the military exercises General Chaffee and staff and other special guests were entertained at supper by Colonel Appleton and his officers in the armory.

Among those present were: Gen. W. S. Worth and Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A.; former Adj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Majors I. W. Little, S. R. Jones and C. J. Crane, U.S.A.; Capt. E. Bell, A. L. Bump, G. Hutcheson, C. W. Kennedy, F. H. Lawton, and Col. J. W. Powell, all of the Army; Col. W. C. Church, ex-Capt. G. J. Weaver, 7th Regt., and others. Brief remarks were made by Col. Appleton, General Chaffee, General Sickles, General Worth, W. C. Church, Col. T. H. Barry, A.G., U.S.A.; Major G. F. E. Harrison, Art. Corps, U.S.A.; Major C. E. Lydecker and Major Willard C. Fiske, 7th N.Y.

ATLANTIC CITY. A UNIQUE CITY BY THE SEA.

Atlantic City has no season. It is perennial. It has broken a tradition: that a seashore resort is necessarily a summer resort. It took daring and imagination on the part of the first man who decided to spend his winter vacation at a famed summer place, and even more of the same qualities on the part of the hotel keeper who decided to keep his house open and provide lodgings for those who might follow in the trail blazed by the daring innovator. The experiment succeeded a decade ago. The Gulf Stream made it so. Geographically, Atlantic City is the most favored resort on the North Atlantic Coast. Its great temperature regulator is the Gulf Stream, which approaches the land nearer at this point than at any other place north of the Carolina coast. Thus the ocean winds that come breezing out of the east are tempered to the winter sojourner and made almost balmy and free from chill.

Put a pipe in your mouth, jam your hands snugly into your pockets, and take a turn along the board walk and notice the crowds. But for the absence of the light summer dresses, duck trousers and straw hats, it might be a cool morning in early summer. Business men, University of Pennsylvania undergraduates, trim young women in light furs and smart wraps, invalids in roller chairs, convalescents making slow progress on the arm of an attendant—all taking advantage of the invigorating ocean breezes.

There are fun and amusement aplenty for the person who is seeking recreation and not health. The Casino has an excellent ball room and a commodious white marble swimming pool of sea water, warmed to a comfortable temperature for bathing, no matter what the season. There are bowling alleys and sun parlors with commanding views of the ocean and esplanade. Three long ocean piers are additional places of resort and amusement. They are kept comfortably heated when the temperature demands. For the large contingent who devote their time to outdoor sports there are the golf links, of which Harry Vardon, the English champion, spoke so highly. The course is owned by the Country Club, but its courtesies are extended to hotel guests. A well-equipped clubhouse is on the grounds of the club. Fishing is kept up throughout the winter. The Horse Show draws thousands of visitors. To speak of the hotels is hardly necessary. They range from huge structures equipped with every convenience that luxury can command, to quiet villas and boarding houses. They stand to satisfy the vagaries and demands of any applicant.—New York Post.

The New Jersey Central has a double daily service to Atlantic City from New York, leaving the latter city from foot of Liberty street at 9:40 a.m., 3:40 p.m. Send to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York, for illustrated Booklet and Time Table. It's free for the asking.

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BORN.

HALLOCK.—At Manila P.I., Jan. 21, 1903, a daughter to the wife of Capt. H. M. Hallock, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

HOF.—At Watertown Arsenal, Mass., Feb. 20, 1903, to the wife of Capt. Samuel Hof, Ord. Dept., a daughter.

McNAMEE.—A son to the wife of Capt. M. M. McNamee, 14th Cav., at Washington, D.C., Feb. 27, 1903.

STORKE.—To the wife of R. W. Storke and daughter of S. T. Taylor, chief engr., U.S.R.C.S., a son, twelve pounds.

MARRIED.

BUSCHÉ-DREW.—At Denver, Colo., March 12, 1903. Lieut. Carl F. Busché, 18th U.S. Inf., and Miss Edna F. Drew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Drew, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

DIED.

FOSTER.—At Indianapolis, Ind., March 3, 1903, Gen. Robert S. Foster, a veteran of the Civil War and Quartermaster General of the Indiana National Guard.

FRANKLIN.—At Hartford, Conn., March 3, 1903, Major Gen. William B. Franklin, a former officer of the Army, who resigned in 1866.

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McCLEERY.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 6, 1903, Chaplain John B. McCleery, U.S. Army, retired, father of Lieut. J. S. McCleery, of the wife of Capt. J. Morrison, of the 20th Inf., and of the wife of Capt. Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf. Interment at Leavenworth, Kan.

McMILLAN.—At Washington, D.C., March 8, 1903, Gen. James Winning McMillan, a veteran of the Mexican War and a distinguished general officer of volunteers during the Civil War.

REILLY.—At New York City, March 8, 1903, James Reilly, manufacturer of shipping supplies.

SMITH.—At Norfolk, Va., March 10, of pneumonia, Ethel Grubb Beall Smith, wife of Surg. George T. Smith, U.S.N.

WINDER.—At Omaha, Neb., March 6, 1903, Capt. William Winder, father of Comdr. William Winder, U.S.N.

WOOTTON.—At New York City, Feb. 13, 1903, Mary Wright Wootton, widow of Edwin H. Wootton and daughter of the late Gen. H. G. Wright, U.S. Army.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

An examination of the H.M.S. Belleisle, since the recent experiment, has shown that while the armored grating afforded greater protection, the lyddite shells from the 9.2-inch gun did less damage than the authorities expected.

Viscount Kitchener narrowly escaped a serious accident when driving in a tonga from Dera Ismail Khan to Tonk, at an early stage of his tour of the Northwest Frontier. One of the ponies attached to the tonga became unmanageable, and the vehicle was thrown down a deep nullah on the side of the road. With characteristic presence of mind, Lord Kitchener jumped from the tonga just as it was descending. Eventually the harness was cut away, and the ponies were extricated. Lord Kitchener proceeded on his journey in one of the tongas of his staff.

The German field artillery, although entirely new within the last four years, is to be again completely overhauled for the fitting of every gun with new recoil action upon the hydraulic break principle, which has been perfected by the French. It is anticipated that the change will involve an expenditure of at least a million sterling.

The "Jahrbuch für die Deutsche Armee und Marine" states that the committee appointed to decide upon a suitable gun for the Swiss artillery has finally chosen a Krupp gun, model 1902, in which the gun recoils upon the carriage, and the gunners are protected by a shield.

Whilst the French Mediterranean squadron was engaged in maneuvers in the Gulf of San Juan not long ago, the battleship Bouvet grazed the battleship Gaulois. The preliminary inspection shows that the Gaulois has had a plate loosened forward, and has sustained similar slight injuries to port and starboard. The damages sustained by the Bouvet are insignificant.

All the members of the crew of the French torpedo-boat destroyer Espingole, which foundered after running aground off Cape Lardier, were saved. The Hallebarde, another destroyer, also grounded, and she was reported to be in difficulties. Four other destroyers were on the scene, together with tugs and some of the Toulon harbor staff. The Espingole went down in fifteen fathoms of water, though only half a dozen yards from the shore.

A press despatch states that Rear Admiral Cochrane announces that the British War Office has asked his nephew, J. H. Leveson-Gower, one of the victims of the

hazing practices in the Grenadier Guards, to withdraw his resignation and has offered to reinstate him in another guards regiment. Leveson-Gower has refused the proffer.

The British Admiralty has taken special precaution to guard the secrets of submarine torpedo tubes and the submarine torpedo rooms of the war vessels refitted at private dockyards. All work in connection with submerged tubes will be carried out by a special staff of mechanics from the dockyards, and during the time they are employed on the work the contractors' workmen are on no account to be allowed in the compartments. At every Government dockyard there is a special staff of engine fitters employed on torpedo work only, and each man is sworn not to divulge the secrets with which he is entrusted.

The New Articles of War just issued to the German fleet, instruct the Kaiser's sailors to be loyal to the Kaiser and the flag, which they are to regard as holy, afloat and ashore; never to forget that in war their action is only against an enemy in arms, and to respect peaceful people and the sick, wounded, and imprisoned. Plundering and destruction are forbidden, but plundering does not include the seizure of the necessities of life, clothing, or transport material.

A score of 772 was made by the British regular army team in the National Rifle Association contest for the Kolapore Cup, the Australians following next with 770. In the contest for the United Service Cup the average of the six teams was 734.5, some fifteen points higher than in 1901. The sporting rifle scoring was much the same as in the previous year. Match rifle team scoring was not so high, but in the individual contests it was slightly higher. During the past year there has been a large increase of rifle clubs, of which 328 (including five abroad) with 24,904 men was affiliated to the National Rifle Association. Over 800,000 rounds of Service ammunition was used by them, and over 2,000,000 miniature cartridges.

A writer in the Times on "Home Defense" calls attention to the fact that England is a country of hedges, which greatly restrict the commands of view and fire, and urges that "the main defense of this country, therefore, must lie in its riflemen, skilled shots capable of independent initiative, yet sufficiently disciplined to face heavy loss or undergo severe exertions."

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine, "Active List" says that if the program of 1899 is carried out the French navy in 1907 will be about half as strong as the British navy, consisting of the following heavy ships: Modern battleships eighteen, none older than fifteen years; armored cruisers eighteen, none older than seven years, and six smaller ones, all over twelve years of age. There will also be thirty-four protected cruisers, some of which will be quite obsolete.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS ON PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Coptic, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokoh. & Hong Kong, March 19.

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Sierra, O.S.S. Co., Honol., Auckland & Sydney, N.S.W., April 22.

China, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokoh. & Hong Kong, April 24.

Doric, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokoh. & Hong Kong, May 1.

Nippon Maru, May 16.

From Tacoma.

Via Steamers of Northern Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line.

Pielades, for Vladivostok and Port Arthur, March 21.

Shamut, for Yokoh. & Hong Kong, March 30.

Victoria, for Yokoh. & Hong Kong, April 17.

Lyra, for Yokoh. & Hong Kong, April 29.

Hyades, for Vladivostok and Port Arthur, May 16.

Tremont, May 20.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Steamers of Canadian Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line.

Empress of India, Yokoh. & Hong Kong, March 21.

Tartar, Yokoh. & Hong Kong, March 30.

Moana, Honol., Brisbane & Sydney, N.S.W., April 1.

Empress of Japan, Yokoh. & Hong Kong, April 12.

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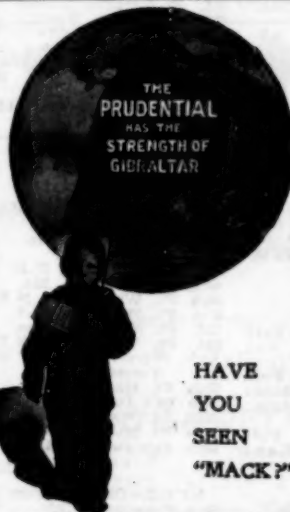
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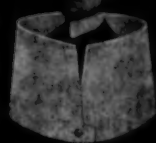
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District of Porto Rico.—Col. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P.R.
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., to command on April 1.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. George W. Davis, Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A., to command by July 30, 1903.
Department of Luzon.—Headquarters Manila, P.I.
Department of the Visayas.—Headquarters, Iloilo.
Department of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., to command on April 1.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.
Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.
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Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

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2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, I, K, L and M, Fort Assinniboine, Mont.; Troop E, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F, Fort Yates, Dak.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla

Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, Manila, P.I.; E, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S.D.; F and G, Fort Keogh, Mont.
14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
15th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila.

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3d. Chickamauga Pk., Ga.	18th. Manila, P.I.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Manila, P.I.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	25th. Manila, P.I.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
14. Manila, P. I. Under order for U.S.	29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
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COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla.	60th. Presidio, Cal.
2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
3d. Ft. Getty, S.C.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	64th. Ft. Miles, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
10th. Manila, P.I.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.	75th. Ft. Greble, Me.
17th. Santiago, Cuba.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
18th. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
19th. Santiago, Cuba.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
20th. Havana, Cuba.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
22d. Havana, Cuba.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
23d. Havana, Cuba.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
24th. Havana, Cuba.	83d. Ft. Reverse, Mass.
25th. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.	85th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
27th. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	86th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	87th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	88th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal.	89th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
31st. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	90th. Ft. Jackson Bks., Md.
32d. Ft. Liscum, Alaska.	91st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
33d. Ft. Canby, Wash.	92d. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	93d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	94th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
36th. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	95th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md.	96th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
38th. Manila, P.I.	97th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	98th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	99th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	100th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	101st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	102d. Ft. Howard, Md.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	103d. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	107th. Ft. Greble, Me.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	108th. Manila, P.I.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
54th. (Torpedo Co.), Fort Totten, N.Y.	113th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
56th. San Juan, P.R.	115th. San Diego, Cal.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	117th. Ft. Getty, S.C.
59th. San Juan, P.R.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
	122d. Key West, Fla.
	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
	125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will return to the United States in June, 1903, and be assigned to Department of Colorado, with headquarters at Fort Logan.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ingalls, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.
5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Porter, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y. Cos. E, F, G will take temporary station at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., by April 15, to relieve 23d Inf.

10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, Discharge Camp, Cal.; I, Fort McDowell, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

14th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.

17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L, Fort Lawton, Wash.; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Entire regiment ordered to leave their present station, March 18, 1903, for San Francisco, and will sail for Manila April 1.

19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, Fort Brady, Mich.; L and M, Fort Wayne, Mich.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. I, Fort Yates, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Ordered to leave there April 20 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assinniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands: 1st, Fort Getty, S.C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

A correspondent sends this menu of the Thanksgiving dinner at the Headquarters Mess, Camp No. 1, Iligan, Lanao military road. The menu is in nine languages:

Primeró Chow: Olives.
Soupa creme de Tamate.
Poisson de l'Agus Riviere-Canned Salmon, Got.
Pavo ae Kalao, Nit.
Entree Manuk de Los Sultanos.
Carnotes, Frijoles, Pommes de Terres, Palay.
Sherbet de Nonucan. (Apologies to the Datto).
Salade de Campailan, Kris, Barong, Tabas, Taliban et Bolo.
Pflumen-Nuchen-Dulce de todos los Moros.
Café de Monungan Té de Dragón-Agua frio de Las Filipinas.
Betel nuts a son gout.
Todos Chow Mabuti, Mapia, Buena, Bon.
(Jag list no Got.)

Thanksgiving in Bichol: "Pagteheran nin Dios buhay na pagquita." (Translation of same in English: Thank God we are alive.)

Thanksgiving in Hawaiian: Aloha. Written in the language of Oriental Americans as evolved from English, French, German, Spanish, Tagalo, Moro, Hawaiian, Bichol and Chinese. If guests are not pleased with the spread comments will be made in Esquimaux; anything cool will be appreciated. By order of Chaplain Bateman, Gastro-nomical Director.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FIELD GUNS, CARTRIDGES, LIMBERS, ACCESSORIES, ETC.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, Feb. 26, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 p.m., April 1, 1903, for supplying Ordnance Department, U.S. Army with 32, more or less, 3-inch field guns, carriages, limbers and accessories, complete, of American manufacture. Bids will be received for parts or all of foregoing, which must conform to detailed drawings on file here. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. WILLIAM CROZIER, Chief of Ord.

U.S. Engineer Office, 2001 I St. n.w., Washington, D.C., Feb. 27, 1903.—Sealed proposals for reconstruction of Pier No. 6 of Aqueduct Bridge across Potomac River, at Georgetown, D.C., will be received here until 12 m., March 30, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

U.S. Engineer Office, 2001 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, 1903. Sealed proposals for construction of a highway bridge across Potomac River at Washington, D.C., will be received here until 13 m., March 27, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished intending bidders on application. Charles J. Allen, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

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It is stated on good authority, the United Service Gazette says, that the Czar with shortly issue another manifesto to the world calling for further efforts to be made to secure the maintenance of peace. The Peace Tribunal at the Hague, as at present constituted, does not satisfy his Imperial Majesty, and he cites the Boer war and the dangerous situation that existed for so long in Venezuela as reasons why the great Powers should bind themselves more closely than they do at present to submit disputes to arbitration. It is further declared that the Czar has made an appeal to King Edward to join him in the attempt to reopen the question of international arbitration, with a view to further reducing the risks of war. When the Hague conference concluded its labors, the Russian Emperor made it understood that he accepted the results only as a step towards the fulfilment of his ambition.

Lord Kitchener is celebrated for his stern and exacting manner. On one occasion, says the London Tatler, the conqueror of the Sudan met his match and proved the fine quality of his nature by acknowledging the fact. It was in the days when the railway was being driven across the desert to Khartoum. A young Canadian officer of engineers was in charge of the work, which was progressing satisfactorily, when one morning the Sirdar (as Kitchener then was) appeared on the scene and expressed his disapproval of certain features of the work with his usual scathing brevity. The young officer listened until his chief had finished, and then quietly inquired: "Am I bossing this railway, sir, or are you?" Kitchener looked at him, recognized the breed as one after his own heart, nodded approval, and went away.

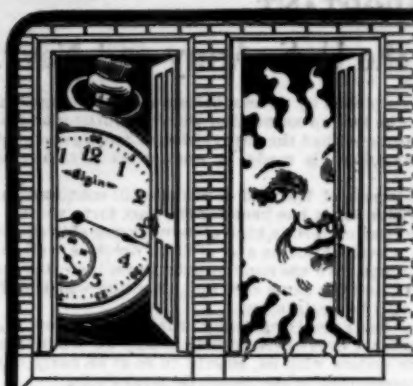
"R. W. F." writing to the London Daily Mail says: The threatened execution (happily not carried out) of the regimental pet of the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers recalls an amusing incident that occurred in connection with the death of one of its predecessors. When the battalion was stationed at Dum Dum, Bengal, in 1883 the goat (a present to the

regiment from Her Majesty Queen Victoria) suffered much from the somewhat pestilential climate of the Indian station. Its illness was, of course, a matter of deep concern to the regiment, the natives fully sympathizing in their anxiety, for they were convinced that the goat was held by them to be more than mortal and possessed probably of some of the sacred attributes with which the Hindus invest their sacred cow. Returning one afternoon from Calcutta, the chaplain was greeted by his native servant with a lugubrious face. "Master, your things are all prepared for service this evening; the funeral will be at six o'clock." "Who is dead?" asked the astonished chaplain. "Sir, the lord goat sahib is dead!"

Field Marshall Viscount Wolseley, K.P., continues in the March Cosmopolitan his study of the "Young Napoleon." The English general is outspoken in his admiration of the illustrious Frenchman. The story of the campaign of 1796, he writes, will be forever followed in all its minutiae by those who wish to learn the science of war. It will be remembered as Napoleon's first independent undertaking as commander-in-chief, and for having made known to history the greatest human being whom God has ever allowed to govern here below.

The inquiry by the French Naval Department into the cause of the recent explosion upon the submarine boat Le Francais has revealed a new danger in this type of craft, the Scientific American says. The accident established the fact that in stormy weather oxygen gas escapes from the electric accumulators on the boat, and remains within the vessel despite the ventilating arrangements devised to carry it away. The commander of Le Francais advises that the accumulators should be inclosed in wire gauze to prevent the gas exploding.

Capt. Worth G. Ross, U.S.R.C.S., describes the brave rescue of a shipwrecked crew by the men of the Coshata life saving station, on Nantucket, in "Off Sankety Head," which appears in The Youth's



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Companion of March 12. In this issue also appears the seventh chapter of "The Captain's Daughter," the interesting story of Army life, by Miss Gwendolen Overton, which is appearing serially in the Companion.

He Watched the Cow.—When Sir Stafford Northcot, afterward the Earl of Idesleigh, was an officer in a Yeomanry regiment in Devonshire, one of the men who was leading a small force across the country was taking a rather circuitous instead of a straight course.

"Why don't you keep your eye on a given point?" asked his officer.

"I do, sir."

"Well, what point?"

"That old cow, sir," replied the man.

The earl was often known to use this anecdote when political leaders did not go straight.—Illustrated Bits.

The following story is told by the London Globe: Two bountifully dressed young men were standing up in stalls of a theater the other night and talking in the major key, much to the amusement and

annoyance of the house. "Sit down!" cried a voice in the pit. They remained standing. "Sit down!" And then a voice from the gods: "They can't. They're in the Guards!" The young gentlemen sat.

The interesting series of articles by M. George-Nestler Tricoche on "Les Academies Militaires Privées aux Etats-Unis," of which we made mention at the time of their appearance in La France Militaire, have now been issued in pamphlet form from the press of Henri Charles-Lavauzelle, of Paris.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport have issued a handsome advertising poster, a sheet 24 by 17 inches, in colors, arranged to be hung up, showing a girl in khaki uniform, bearing aloft a box of U.M.C. "Nitro Club" smokeless powder shells.

The head of the Cuban Post Office Department announced recently that the postal receipts had doubled since the opening of the railway through the center of the island.

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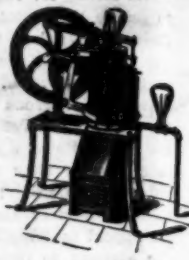


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